HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,259—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Aug. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 27th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 3rd Sep. | BALLARAT | 4890 | | |
| 10th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 17th " | VICTORIA | 6523 | | |
| 24th " | ARCADIA | 6903 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 1st Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | | |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 5593 |
| 15th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 22nd " | ARCADIA | 6903 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 29th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND-BEHIC | 6,635 | Guionnet | 8th Sep. 1904. |
| NERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 6th Oct. 1904. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,248 | Gregori | 3rd Nov. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 22nd August 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Oct. 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 335 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † PERSIA | P. Craglietto | 5,895 | 31st Aug 1904 |
| † NIPPON | D. Mistrorigo | 9,317 | 8th Oct. " |

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,095 | 27th Aug. 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Suttons House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Aug. at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1904.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 18th August, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEVANZO | 5,000 | F. Viola | 15th Sept. 1904. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Oct. 1904. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,600 | G. Beleito | 17th Sept. 1904. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Oct. 1904. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. REICHSTAG | 1985 | Ihle | 27th Aug 1904 |
| S. S. SULTAN | 2084 | Burmeister | 8th Sept 1904 |
| S. S. SOMALI | 2655 | Volkertsen | 26th do, |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent,

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

## CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SON'S

LAGER BEER.

INVALIDS PORT,
An Unrivalled Wine.

DINNER SHERRY.
Strongly recommended.

PALL MALL Whisky.
A Club Whisky "Primus in Indis"

OLD TOM GIN.
"Three Cat Brand."

PURE CIDER CO.'S

CIDER.

HOT WEATHER DRINK.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS

AND

LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

## DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given) with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

## THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

## GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay | 11 | 14 |
| 3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post | 3 | 0 |
| 6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. | 5 | 10 |

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for All Ages, and especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which quite Everybody is prepared instantly with water.

Of ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.
Of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 24, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27th AUGUST, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW, *for* Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 16th August, 1904.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24TH, 26TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER, AND 1ST AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 23rd August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW, *for* Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 16th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID RICHMOND, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866" NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of David Richmond, Civil Engineer, deceased, late of Warrenpoint in the County of Down, Ireland, who died a bachelor at No 19, Lower Mount Street in the City of Dublin, Ireland, on or about the 3rd day of October, 1903, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of the said deceased, were on the 29th day of July, 1904, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Robert Aitken, Esquire, the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted Attorney of WILLIAM HENRY MANN and the REVEREND WILLIAM McMORDIE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should come in and obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them from the said High Court); having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office No 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Administrator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOTIBAI, widow of SHA NAGINDAS DAMODARDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RANGILDAS JAIKISONDAS, of Bombay, Lad Vania Hindu, a Clerk in the Bombay Tramway Co., the brother and the Sole Executor of the deceased, residing at Daly Setts Agiari, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate,

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, The 13th day of August, 1904.

Messrs. MOTILAL and Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE the Undersigned hereby inform the Public that till the 28th July 1901, PANACHAND UTAMCHAND was our Partner in our firm that was going on in the name of HEMCHAND KHEMCHAND in Bombay. We have now SEPARATED from the said Panachand Utamchand Kotawala, from the abovementioned firm from the above-mentioned date. Panachand Utamchand Kotavala has got now NO SHARE in our Firm that is going on in the name of Hemchand Khemchand and hence our firm has got nothing to do whatsoever with Panachand Utamchand Kotawala.

હેમચંદ ખેમચંદની શાખ,
દા૦ નગીનચંદ રતનચંદ,
*i. e.* HEMCHAND KHEMCHAND,
Signed by NAGINCHAND RATANCHAND.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I the Undersigned hereby inform the Public that PANACHAND UTAMCHAND KOTAVALA was a Partner till the 28th July, 1901, in my firm that was going on in the name of PUNAMCHAND KURUMCHAND ZAVERI, in Bombay. I have now SEPARATED from the said Panachand Utamchand Kotawala, from the abovementioned firm from the above mentioned date. Panachand Utamchand Kotawala has got now NO SHARE in my firm that is going on in the name of Panamchand Kurumchand Zaveri and hence my firm has got nothing to do whatsoever with Panachand Utamchand Kotawala.

જાવેરી પુનમચંદ કરમચંદની શાખ,
દા૦ લાહેરચંદ ઉતમચંદ,
*i. e.* JAVERI PUNAMCHAND KARAMCHAND,
Signed LAHERECHAND UTAMCHAND.


THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.


## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING"; unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.


ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—50 Strong CAMP FOLDING IRON COTS, with Wire Mattresses, by Morris and Sons, Manchester. Enquire at the ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a smart GOANESE ASSISTANT, who could also give Music Lessons in his spare time to 2 or 3 children. Board, Lodging and Salary will be given. Apply stating terms to "1246 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys, Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer a Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALVERES. Girgaum, Bombay."

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Madows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL, NEAR MINGOOLMANDLY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the sole surviving mortgagee Toolsaram Goolabdas Khandwala and others and the heirs and legal representative of Kandas Bijvalabdas Rashamdalal, deceased, and Shivlal Sambhoolal Khandwala, deceased, and on account and risk of the mortgagee Hajl Fatay Mahomed Rahimtoola, the following property :—

All that piece of Fazandazi Foras freehold salt bathey land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Ferguson Road, Parel, near Mingoolmandly, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, then in the sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and piece of land is registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 602, New Survey No 3-2946, and bounded on the east and north by the road of Kasinath Dewji Mistry, on the West by Tulsi Lake Water Pipe, and on the south by the said Ferguson Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred boat-shaped landaw, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness,
1 bay waler gelding, aged, 16 hands, a caster should make good harness horse or Light horse charger.
1 grey waler horse, 15 hands, 5 years goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 26th, and SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Helmet's Godown 3, and T. Stores, Tonga Bunder, Sewree Lane, Fort, near Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co.'s office, a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores returned from Somaliland consisting of white and black woolen blankets (new and old), jackets, overcoats, cloaks and trousers, (new and old) caps, ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers, curtains, rugs, socks napkins, waterproof sheets, tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, and leather skins, wines, iron tools and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottles, hosiery, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes, reading lamps, flags, condensed Milk &c, &c, too numerous to describe.

N.B.—Most of the articles are new and very useful and are not even unpacked.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th August, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No, 174 next to Glass Bungalow at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, set of sofas and chairs, cabinet, almira, bedstead, cupboards, book case, Square piano by Sounly and Co., Church organ, double roll pianograph, ice box, chandeliers, books, dinner set of 30 persons, plated-ware, glassware, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, etc, the property of Mrs. L. de QUADROS changing residence.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, easy chairs, teapoys dining, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, book and hat stands, &c.

About 100 pairs Goats, and ladies English boots and shoes.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand victoria,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 light dog-cart,
1 strong built double-seated brougham,
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis,
2 sets of patent leather double harness,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bajar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Khoja Mahomed Baloo, Furniture Merchant, consisting of almirahs, glass door book cases, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, suits of drawing room sofas and cosies, side boards, new bentwood furniture, pieces of tapestry and plush, Austrian safe, furniture, tiles, marble dining table 8 by 4 feet, marble slabs, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 26th Inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tribuk Parasram Street, near Goal Pitha, Foakland Road, the following machinery of Mr. M. N. Kavarana's Workshop closing business, consisting of—

1 11-brake horse power oil engine, by Kendall, in working order,
4 lathes 1 of 12 feet and 3 of 10 feet,
1 drilling machine hand and power,
1 planing machine about 6 feet table, by Whitworth,
1 shaping machine 4 1-2 feet, 14 inches stroke by Newbolt,
Also sundry tools, shaftings, pulleys, padastals, dye, tape, table furniture, etc.

Also 1 vertical oil engine, 5 H. P. by Brown's Patent, in working order.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD NAGPADA STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 26th Inst at 4, p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Haji Sidick Haji Ibrahim and Ibrahim Haji Sidick, the Executors of the Will and Testament of Hawabai widow of Sailey Mahomed Haji Elias deceased, the undermentioned landed property viz ;—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward Nos. 3251-3252 and street Nos. 2-3-8-10, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of old Nagpada Street in the Island of Bombay in the city and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shaikh Emam Kulagar, on or towards the west partly by the property of Hassum Ramlu partly by the property of Moya Fateh Mahomed in Kalyachan partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Abdu Essa, on or towards the north by the said sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said old Nagpada Street or new Hengalpoora street and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Ardeshir Formusji Dinshaw and Co. solicitors for the Executors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, beliindhe Reservoir and near the Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs cabinet, chiffoniers, almiras, English bedsteads, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditaar's lamps, carpets, rich table ornaments, Chubb's ironsafe, stand, obonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., Englishtee box, etc., the property of H. B. PIKE Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th August, 1904.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

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SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL, Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years... ... ... | 5 per cent. |
| ,, 1 Year ... ... ... | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 6 Months ... ... ... | 4 ,, |
| ,, 3 ,, ... ... ... | 3½ ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Nowera Eiya, | Mombasa |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... ,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Napths Lamps.

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E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CAMRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK N

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SECURITIES—** | | | |
| 2½ per cent, Consols | £88 1-4 | = — 1-16 | |
| 2½ do. Reduc | £88 1-4 | = + 1-4 | |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan | £104 1-2 | = unchanged | |
| 2½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £86 1-8 | = — 1-8 | |
| **SILVER—** | | | |
| Spot in London | 26 3-8 | = — 1-8 | |
| 2 months hence | 26 3-16 | = — 1-8 | |
| Spot in New York | 57 3-8 | = unchanged | |
| **EXCHANGES—** | | | |
| Paris cheques | 25·25 | = do | |
| Berlin „ | 20·46 1-2 | = do | |
| New York Demand | 4·88 | = do | |
| **DISCOUNTS—** | | | |
| Bank of England | 3 | per cent = do | |
| 6 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 7-8 | per cent = do | |
| 6 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-8 | per cent = do | |
| 3 „ „ „ „ „ | 3 1-8 | per cent = do | |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 | per cent = do | |
| **INTEREST—** | | | |
| Day to day loans | 2 1-8 | per cent = do | |
| 7 day market loans | 2 1-4 | per cent = — 1-4 | |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 19·00 | were allotted to | Calcutta |
| Rs. 6·80 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. nil | do | Madras |

Rs. 25·80 At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received full. Average rate 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.

Total amount sold during the week Rs. 60,40,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000

Extra allotments.—Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 2,00,000 } at 1s. 4d.

Extra allotments.—Bills on Madras, Rs. 1,00,000 }

**RUBBER—**

Para Rubber 5-2 done.

**RAPESEED—**

Yellow Guzerat 35 A.-S., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-8 A.-S., sellers } dull.

**LINSEED—**

Linseed Bold 55 1-2 S.-O. sellers quiet.

**COFFEE—**

Coffee in New York 8 3-16

**TALLOW.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow | 26/0 |
| Finest Australian Mutton Tallow | 26/9 |

Tone—firm and more enquiry.

In **Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·08+12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed steady.**

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·56 | 5·36 | 5·26 |
| | +1 | +1 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 5·23 | 5·21 | 5·20 |
| +1 | +2 | +2 |
| Feb.-Mch. | | Mch.-Apl. |
| 5·20½ | | 5·21 |
| +2 | | +2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 3,000 | |
| Do. last year | 200 | |
| Exports to Great Britain | nil | |
| Do. do Continent | nil | |
| **In New York—** | | |
| Spot | 10·55 | — 10 |
| Futures, month of December | 9·39 | — 9 |
| Do. do. March | 9·62 | — 10 |
| **In New Orleans—** | | |
| Spot | 10 3-8 | + 1-8 |
| Futures, month of Sept | 9·38 | — 10 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 9·41 | — 7 |
| Tone at close | steady. | |

**Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 17th August, 1904 :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 904 bales. |
| Wheat | 40,338 cwts. |
| Linseed | 7,491 „ |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 7,035 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 510 „ |
| Poppyseed | 3,110 „ |
| Seroundnuts | 49 „ |
| Castorseed | 5,001 „ |
| Rice | 2,349 „ |
| Myrabolams | nil |
| Cottonseed | 2,218 „ |
| Mowraseed | 7,541 „ |
| Gram | 957 „ |
| Joowar | 6,471 „ |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, AUGUST 18.

Exchange—Tone steady,

Bank T.T. ..... 1s-3 31-32d.

Bank Demand ..... 1s-4d.

Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.

Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d

French Francs 3 do do ..... 170 1-4

Marks 3 do do ..... 138 1-4

Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ..... 133 1-2

Shanghai 30 do do ..... 186

Japan 30 do do ..... 149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash ... ... ... ... 99-5

1st Settlement 31 August ... 99-3

Money Market, Tone easy.

**BANK RATE.—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 21st April | 3 | per cent. | |
| Bank of Bombay | do | 16th June | 3 do |
| Bank of Bengal | do | 23rd June | 3 do |
| Bank of Madras | do | 6th July | 4 do |

**SEEDS—**

**Linseed.**—Tone quiet.

| | Rs. a. p. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 6 0 0 | to 5 15 | 0 |

**Rapeseed.**—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready | 5 3 0 | to 5 4 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 5 11 0 | to 5 12 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 12 0 | to 5 13 | 0 |

**Poppyseed.**—Tone quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 15 | 0 |

**Castorseed**—Tone quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 24 | 0 |

**WHEAT.**—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2

Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 0

**LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.**

Tone— quiet.

Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000

Imports ..... do 9,000

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·35 | 5·35 | 5·25 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 5·22 | 5·20 | 5·19 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April | |
| 5·19 | 5·20 | |
| —1 | —1 | |

COTTON.—Market steady with a small enquiry from local Mills.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | quiet |
| Surats | steady |
| Good Brownrgget | nil |
| The Manchester Market has been | steady |
| 2 1-2 per cent Consols | 88 1-4 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 98 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 104 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 86 1-8 |
| Bar Silver | 26 3-8 |

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

**COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.**

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 8th August to 15th August :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

| | |
|---|---|
| **RECEIPTS—** | |
| Purchased silver | ... |
| Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c | 1 |
| Native States coin | ... |
| Total | 1 |
| **COINAGE—** | |
| New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department | 8 |
| New Rupees made over to Native States | ... |
| Total | 8 |
| **BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—** | |
| New coin ready for delivery | 2 |
| Government Bullion | 93 |
| Withdrawn and uncurrent coin | 4 |
| Total | 99 |

**COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage | ... |
| Dollars Coined and passed over | ... |
| Closing Balance of Bullion | ... |

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths. from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Mandle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern and Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| D Market, Dhobi Talao, Paraswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardesi, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| G Mahimkar, Worli | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 5 | 2 | 128 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 276,560 | 233,568 | |
| Same date last year | 21 | 14 | 78 |

CHOLERA.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 6 | 3 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

**EUROPE.**

**BIRTH.**

WARREN—August 13, at Kingstown Co, Dublin, the wife of the Rev J A F Warren, C M S, Benares, of a son.

**OTHER PRESIDENCIES.**

**BIRTHS.**

ATKINS—August 10, at Sekesar, Shahpur District, Punjab, the wife of C H Atkins, I C S, of a son.

CHADDOCK—July 26, at Simla, the wife of Nolan Craddock, of a son.

SETON—August 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major B G Seton, I M S, Central India Horse, of a son.

**DEATH.**

THORUBER—August 7, at the Medical College Hospital Calcutta, William Henry Thoruber, Govt Telegraph Dept Nagpur, aged 30 years 7 months and 6 days.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m., Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 5-48m., 5-34a. Low water, 11-50m.

Indo-British Institution, musical entertainment, 6 p. m

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, will conduct the senior class at 8-15 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon and Mr. M. K. Patel will conduct the junior class same day and hour in the Bhuleshwar School.

HINDU LECTURES.—Pundit Deen Dayal Sarma, will deliver two public lectures in the Framji Cowasji Hall, one this evening (Friday) at 5-30 p.m., on "The Law of Spiritual Development" and the other on Saturday at 5 p. m., on "The Means to the Raising of Dharma."

PRESENTATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.—At the Central Police Office, yesterday morning, Mr. M. Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, presented a silver watch valued at Rs. 100, and bearing suitable inscriptions to Sub-Inspector Secunder Khan of the Criminal Investigation Department, in recognition of the services rendered by him in connection with the coining case, which resulted in the conviction of three accused by the High Court in September last.

A COMMISSION-AGENT ROBBED.—Noorbhoy Jeewaji, a Commission Agent having his place of business in Nagdevi Street, has reported to the police the theft of a small cash box containing currency notes, cash and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 725 from a cup board in his pehdi. The complainant states that he placed the box in the cupboard about fifteen days ago and on looking for it on the 15th instant, found it missing. The cupboard was locked up and the key kept in a wooden box which was also locked and its key was kept by the complainant tied round his waist. The complainant made his own enquiries about the missing box and on failing to get any clue about it, made a report to the police.

VALUABLE FIND.—Manishunker Hariram, a young Hindu, aged about eighteen, residing at Dadysett Agiary Lane, has reported to the police that on the 17th instant, he was going along Kalbadevi Road when he noticed a Mahomedan pick up a purse, which on being opened was found to contain a piece of gold. The Mahomedan told him to keep quiet and to accompany him to the seashore and to take his share. The complainant did so and was induced to hand over his ornaments valued at Rs. 30 and to take possession of the piece of gold which was represented to be at least worth Rs. 150. He then returned home and showed his piece of gold to his relative, who on examining it found it to be only brass.

GROSS ABUSE OF CHARITY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Salway charged, Shivram Deoji, a Hindu, with stealing a silver watch and chain and pieces of wearing apparel, in all property, collectively valued at Rs. 54, belonging to Succaram Raoji, a dealer in coal. The evidence showed that the accused went to the complainant's shop at Kandawady on Sunday last and asked for some food as, he said, he had had nothing to eat for two days and was very hungry. Taking compassion on the man, the complainant gave him some food which he took. He then asked his benefactor for some work and the latter employed him as a coal labourer in his depot. In the evening the complainant took the accused home and told him to stop with him. The next day he took the accused to the Nag-Panchami Fair at Nagpada and returned home with him at 9 o'clock at night. Before retiring for the night the complainant put out the light in the room as the accused said, he could not sleep with a light in the room. Shortly after midnight a neighbour noticed the complainant's door open and woke him up. The complainant then discovered that the accused had disappeared and that his property was stolen. He reported the matter to the police and went in search of the accused, whom he found in a theatre at Grant Road and had him arrested. The whole of the property was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

## BROKERS AND THE POLICE.

### A PETITION FOR CONSIDERATION.

ARISING out of the recent prosecution of dealers and brokers in jewellery on charges of causing obstruction in Shaik Memon Street, the Jhavery Mahajan of Bombay, an association of jewellers and dealers in precious stones have submitted a petition to the acting Commissioner of Police. They complain of unnecessary indignity in the arrest and treatment of the accused by the police and ask that orders be issued to the Police officers to act in a manner that may not give cause of complaint. In the case mentioned, the accused were all acquitted, but it is alleged that, when arrested by the police, they were subjected to very rough treatment. Some of them, say the petitioners, were seized by Police sepoys by their necks and violently hustled; some had their turbans knocked off and others had their clothes torn. Some of the persons so arrested received personal and bodily injuries. After the arrest was made, the accused were searched and they were then ignominiously marched through the public streets in custody to the Police Station. They point out that, where persons are arrested for the offence of causing obstruction in a public thoroughfare, it is wholly and absolutely unnecessary to search their persons. It is, they submit, equally unnecessary to march respectable citizens through public streets in custody of Police sepoys and take them to the Police Station. All that is necessary if they consider is the name and address of the accused to be taken and, if it is thought necessary, to take his recognizance or place him before a superior officer to ask him to attend a particular Police Station at a particular time. Where no recognizances are necessary to be taken, the person arrested may be told to attend next morning before a Magistrate.

## THE SUIT AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Scott instructed by Messrs Little and Co, moved for the amending of the decree in the suit filed by Mr. Chatturbhooj Morarji, landlord of the old "Times of India" premises in Parsee Bazar Street, against Mr. Thomas Jewel Bennett and others, proprietors of the "Times of India," in respect of the possession of a corrugated Iron shed, repairs to the premises and other claims preferred under a lease of tenancy. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs Smetham Byrne and Noble appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Scott said different constructions were put on certain wordings of the decree and it was necessary to clear what were believed to be ambiguous.

Mr. Lowndes said there was nothing to doubt about; everything was clear. After the order of the Court, the decree had been settled by the Prothonotary but some doubts had been expressed about the words "one full day's costs." As to this the Taxing Master proposed to distribute the costs over the number of full days of hearing and to apportion the one full day's costs.

Further discussion took place between counsel as to the terms of the decree and his Lordship referred to his notes. Ultimately this portion of the decree was settled as follows:—Plaintiff do pay to the defendants half of their general costs of this suit, including half costs of preparing the brief and also the costs of the days of the hearing except one full day, when taxed. Plaintiff to pay the costs of this application.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

# BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

### THE PROPOSED PUBLIC MUSEUM.

A meeting of the members took place at the Society's rooms, yesterday, Revd. F. Dreckmann S. J presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members since the last meeting was duly announced :—Capt. A. E. Hamerton, R.A.M.C. (Ferozepore); Dr. A. F. G. Kerr (Chiengmai, Siam); Mr. W. T. Page, F.Z.S. (London); Mr. W. N. Edwards (Majuliaghur, Sootea P. O. Darrang, Assam); Mr. J. D. Stuart (Minbu, Burma); Mr. E. Steiner (Bombay); Mr. M. G. Sykes I.C.S. (Cuddalore, Madras Presidency); Mr. G. A. D. Stuart (Nellore); Mr. H. Calder (Rangoon); Mr. Felix L. Dames (Berlin, Germany); H. H. the Rajah of Dhar (Dhar C. I.); Mr. T. Moore (Russellkonda, Ganjam District); Major J. W. L. Elgee (Bangalore); Mr. C. Lucas (Bombay); Mr. Norman A. Macleod (Jaffirbund, Lalla P.O.); Capt. J. H. Dickson (Quetta); Lieut. A. G. Lyell (Lansdowne); Lieut. H. W. Long, R.A.M.C. (Jollundur); Mr. S. A. Wood, I.F.S. (Lollem, S. Shan States); the Professor of Zoology, Madras Christian College (Madras); Mr. F. W. Chanter, C.E. (Bombay); Major L. P. Chapman, R. E. (Bombay); Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy (Bombay); Mr. C. H. Stowell (Grant Road, Bombay); Mr. W. W. Bulkley (Jeypore); Mr. G. Marjoribanks, I.F.S. (Belgaum); Col. F. W. Trevor, R.A.M.C. (Bombay); Mr. A. S. Lawrie (Russellkonda, Gunjam District); Mr. M. Crampton (Russellkonda, Ganjam District); and Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S. (Chittoor, N. Arcot District).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's collections :—

| Contribution. | Description. | Contributor. |
|---|---|---|
| A collection of named moths from Darjeeling. | .... | Mr G A Miller |
| 1 Indian Sloth Bear (alive.) | Melursus Ursinus. | Mr H P Le Mesurier. |
| 2 Tiger Cubs (alive.) | Felis tigris ..... | Major F W C Jones R A M C |
| A collection of Fresh Water Fishes from Lucknow. | .... | Major A T Newnham, F Z S |
| 1 Changeable Hawk-Eagle. | Spizaetus limnaetus | Mr H H Clutterbuck, I F S |
| 1 Bonelli's Eagle. | Hieractus fasciatus | |
| A Collection of Spiders from Ganjam. | .... | Mr C E C Fischer, I F S |
| 1 Scaly Ant-eater (alive.) | Manis pentadactyla | Mr J Black |
| Eggs of the Upland Pipit. | Oreocorys sylvanus | Mr F Field |
| A Clutch of Eggs of the White-creasted Kalij Pheasant. | Gennæus albicristatus. | Mr F Field |
| 1 Snake ..... | Gongylophis conicus. | Capt J S O Oxley, I M S |
| 4 Cobras (alive) ..... | Naia tripudians ..... | Col W B Bannerman, I M S |
| 17 Phoorsas ..... | Echis carinata ..... | " |
| 1 Ground Snake ..... | Eryx Johnii ..... | Major H D Merewether |
| 1 Snake ..... | Tropidonotus plumbicolor. | Mr D A MacMillan |
| 4 New Species of Mouse-Hares | Ochotona wardi ... | Col A E Ward |
| Some Lepidopters from Quetta District. | .... | Mr Neville Elliot, R A |
| 3 Chukor Partridges from Arabia (alive) | Caccabis chucar .. | Major F V Whittal |
| 14 Growing Coco-de Mer nuts from Seychelles. | Lodoicea sechellarum. | Monsr R Dupont |
| 1 Malay Bittern ..... | Gorsachius melanolophus. | Mr J B Russell |

Minor Contributions.—Mr. F. Napier, Capt. G. M. Morris, Mr. J. W. Watson, and Mr. Bapu W. Telang.

The following contribution to the library has been made :—The Manual of Plague, by Major W. E. Jennings, M.D., I.M.S., by the author.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MUSEUM.

The correspondence between the Proposed Museum Committee and the Bombay Natural History Society was placed before the meeting, and the following extract shows the opinion of the Committee on the subject :—"We are strongly of opinion that the Government of Bombay should possesses a Scientific Museum in this city and that a trained staff should be engaged from Europe with the object of carrying on research in every branch of Natural History commencing with those which have a conspicuous economic value, but we think it would be worse than a mistake to undertake the formation of such an institution unless ample funds for endowment as well as for building are provided.

"A museum as a mere exhibition of natural history specimens, is, in our opinion, of very little value, but as the headquarters of a scientific staff, engaged in research, and containing working collections from which knowledge may be obtained, it then becomes an institution of enormous value to the State. For instance it is obvious that as a Maritime people we ought before this to have done something to improve the coast fisheries of India, but nothing practical can be done in this direction until we possess a more complete knowledge of the marine fauna. At present we know nothing of the migration of sea fishes, or the periods and places at which they breed, and such knowledge can only be obtained by means of systematic collections made by trained naturalists.

"To possess such a museum, therefore, it is necessary to consider what will be the working expenses of the scientific staff as well as the probable cost of a building to contain collections and laboratories.

"The Government of Bombay state in the resolution that they can see their way to two and a half lakhs towards the erection of a museum, but they do not say that they are prepared to meet the heavy recurrent expenditure which would be necessary to provide for the requirements of a scientific museum staff. To ascertain what these expenses would amount to we can only refer you to the report of the Calcutta Museum for 1902, in which the working expenses considerably exceeded half a lakh per annum, irrespective of the gazetted salaries.

"The erection of a building that would be suitable for a museum, as well as a public library (see Government Resolution) on a conspicuous site in Bombay would cost, we should think, three or four times the amount mentioned in the Resolution.

"The Bombay Natural History Society, which consists of about 900 members throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon, possesses very valuable collections gathered from the whole of the Oriental region, but they are essentially working collections and are not suitable for public exhibition, the object of the Society being in the direction of research rather than display, as is shown by the character of its publications.

"We note that it is intended to restrict the collections in the proposed museum to the area of the Bombay Presidency, but if it is the intention of the Government to undertake scientific research in all branches of local natural history, this Society will be in a position to render material assistance, and will, we need hardly say, be willing to do so."

A PRINCELY OFFER.

The Honorary Secretary stated that his Highness the Rao Saheb of Cutch had offered to subscribe Rs. 1,000 a year, for three years, to this Society, if it could see its way to engage an expert from Europe to make a marine zoological survey of the Bombay Coast, including the Gulf of Cambay and the Runn of Cutch. The cost of such an undertaking would, it was thought, amount to about Rs. 22,000, or say Rs. 7,500 a year, for a period of three years, and the task was consequently beyond the powers of this society unless generous support, such as that offered by H. H. the Rao of Cutch, were forthcoming from others. The Committee of the Society had already addressed letters pointing out the advantages of such a survey, to all the States which possess a sea frontier on the Kathiawar and Konkan Coasts.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

The Honorary Secretary stated that the Government of Bombay had made a grant of Rs. 2,500 to the Society for the present year and that they had been good enough to promise to continue the grant, (provided funds were available) so long as the Society continued to publish the results of its investigations and researches on subjects of public utility.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Government of Bombay for its assistance.

COLOURED PLATES.

The Honorary Secretary stated that orders for the following Coloured Plates, for the Society's Journal, had been placed in the hands of their London Chrome lithographers :—

8 Plates of Ducks
1 Plate of Moths
4 Plates of Snakes
4 Plates of Orchids
3 Plates of Cuckoo's Eggs

20 Plates.

The cost of these coloured plates would be about Rs. 350 each (or Rs. 7,000 in all) so that it was most important that the Society should obtain as many new members as possible in order to provide for these useful illustrations.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed :—1. Sexual Colour-dimporhasm in Birds, by D. Dewar, I. C. S.; 2. The Ancestry of the Horse by L. C. H. Young, B.A.; 3 New Species of Indian Hymenoptera, by Major C. G. Nurse, F.E.S.; 4. The Enemies of Butterflies, by E. H. Aitken; 5. The Himalayan Nutcracker, by Col. R. Capper, D.M.E. in India; 6. The Asiatic Two-horned Rhinoceros, by Major G. H. Evans, A. D. F. L. S.

PROBLEM for Admiral Skrydloff: Ware To-go.

THE Chief of the Chantong Brigands has been beheaded.

# MURDER OF A GIRL.

### SENTENCE OF DEATH REDUCED.

MR. M. B. TYEBJEE, Sessions Judge, of Ahmednagar, in June last, convicted Krishna walad Janu of murder and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of a girl named Anusaya and with having stolen ornaments from her person. Anusaya, a girl about 14 years old, was found dead in her father's field on the afternoon of the 14th December last in circumstances which left no doubt that she had been killed; and some ornaments which she was wearing were missing. On the following morning some foot marks were traced to a road not far from the field and these foot-marks were supposed to have been the murderer's. It was thought that only one person was concerned in the crime. An old man, Shivram Bharade, gave information on the 15th to the effect that he had seen the accused at a short distance from the scene of the offence. Two women, Radha and Gangu, who had been picking cotton in a field adjoining the one in which Anusaya had been murdered, were questioned, but they did not give any information on that date. On the 16th, they said that they had seen a man, who looked like the accused, with Anusaya on the 14th in her father's field. Enquiries were made about the accused for about a month, but without success. He was arrested at Yeola on the 16th January at the house of a school-master named Ganpat and was brought to Nevasa and placed before the second class Magistrate, to whom he made a confession. The chief constable took him to Yeola and visited Ganpat's house in the hope of recovering the lost property, but nothing was recovered. The accused made a supplementary confession on the 27th January, admitting that he had taken the "putali" ornament from the deceased and left it with Paru woman, who said that she received it soon after the date of the murder. The case against the prisoner, the Sessions Judge remarked, rested on his statements to the Magistrates and the discovery of the "putali." If these statements were voluntary and true, and the "putali" was left by him as alleged, there could be no doubt, the Sessions Judge said, that the accused committed the murder and the theft. He believed the statements to the Magistrates to have been made voluntarily. The corpse had been dragged to some distance from the place where the girl had been killed; and lay in a thick jowari crop. The spot where the murder was committed was more open to view. The deceased was well acquainted with the accused and did not feel suspicious on meeting him. She seemed to have sat down with the accused and eaten gram, and then the accused seemed suddenly to have struck her with a stone, which was found blood stained, filling her mouth with earth to prevent her cries being heard. The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to death on the charge of murder, and for the theft to rigorous imprisonment for three years, the latter sentence to be executed only, if no sentence for murder was passed on appeal to the High Court. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the murder was a cruel and sordid one, and though the accused was a young man and was possibly influenced by another man to commit it, the case did not appear to him one in which the less serious sentence should be passed.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving judgment on the appeal, after hearing the pleaders, said the evidence left no room for doubt that the deceased was robbed of her ornaments and murdered. A servant found her body in her father's field, the mouth filled with mud evidently to prevent her crying out; two of her ribs broken, and the sphenoid bone fractured, a stone having been apparently used for the purpose. Two women professed to have seen the accused near the scene of the murder just before its commission, and one man purported to have seen the accused hurrying from the spot. The evidence of these witnesses had been disbelieved by the assessors, and was no doubt open to the objection that prompt information was not given by the witnesses to the village authorities or to the investigating police; that their statements were not fully consistent in detail, and duly corroborated, where corroboration was possible; and that the eyesight of one of the witnesses, Shivram, was defective. Their lordships had given anxious consideration to these objections and if the evidence of the witnesses referred to stood alone, or were essential to the case for the prosecution, their lordships might hesitate to acquiesce in the most convincing facts of the case were, however, so established as to be independent of that which has been impugned. The facts which the Court regarded as specially convincing had reference to the conduct and statements of the accused after the crime. It was proved that the accused left the village where the crime was committed, very shortly after the date of the crime, and reappeared under the assumed name of Nana Dada at the distant town of Yeola, and that he had pledged a "putali," shown to have been worn by the murdered girl at the time of her death, to a witness, Paru. It was not suggested that the "putali" was or could have been obtained in any other way. The fact of its production gave strong confirmation of the genuineness of the confessions made by the accused. The second confession was attributed by the defence to the influence which the police had an opportunity of exercising upon the accused during the ten days of remand under the Magistrate's orders. It was true that the only result of the remand was to obtain a supplementary confession from the accused. Their lordships thought that Magistrates were not justified in granting the remand of a prisoner for such purposes to police custody. But in this instance there was no trace or allegation of any ill usage to the accused. Their lordships had arrived at the conclusion that the convictions recorded against the accused on both heads of the charge must be confirmed. With reference to the question of confirmation of the sentence of death their lordships thought that this case was not one calling for the extreme penalty of the law. No doubt the violence used was excessive and brutal, and was prompted either by sordid motives or to avoid instant discovery. The Court thought, however, that the circumstances indicated that the violence was unpremeditated and was used on the impulse of the moment; and that this circumstance distinguished the case from the more heinous class of murders, for which a capital sentence is generally reserved. The Court, therefore, commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," August 18.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G. W Bury Extra Assist Resident Aden is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Depart is republished for general information :—Simla the 9th August.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C S Anderson as acting Consular Agent at Karachi for the Austro-Hungarian Empire during the absence of Mr S W Kaulla.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Depart is republished for general information :—Simla the 11th August.

With reference to notification No 1325 E C dated the 25th April the provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur Maxime Gerard as Consul for Belgium at Bombay has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Mr. Narbheram Jamietram Fifth Grade Deputy Assist Political Agent Mahi Kantha is granted privilege leave for two months from the 1st Aug or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Umiashankar Govrishankar Trivedi to act as Fifth Grade Deputy Assis Political Agent Mahi Kantha during the absence on leave of Mr Narbheram Jamietram or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest the under mention ed Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Kanara with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890 :—Mr Shridhar Narbar Kulkarni Mamlatdar taluka Karwar Mr Narayan Naresinh Bhandarkar Mamlatdar taluka Ankola Mr Ramchoondra Baji Majli Mamlatdar taluka Yelapur and Mr Laxman Krishna Kallimpurkar Mamlatdar taluka Siddapur.

Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the uncremantioned Assist Collectors in the Province of Sind to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay :—Mr C G Henderson I C S Mr J Crerar I C S Mr E L Monsey I C S Magis of the First Class Mr R E Gibson I C S—Magis of the Second Class.

Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr W O Alcock I C S Assist Collector and Magis of the First Class in the district of Bijapur to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr Sayaji Shivaji Peredi Acting Huzur Deputy Collector in the district of Khandesh is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magis of the Third Class in that district and is invested with the following additional powers being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—Power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances (section 143) Power to make orders under section 144 Power to hold inquests (section 174) and power to take cognisance of offences upon complaint and Power to take police report (section 190 a and b).

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the first second and third grades of Judges sanctioned by the Secy of State for India with effect from the 23rd May—

Mr G C Whitworth I C S, Mr F C O Beaman I C S, Mr J J Heaton I C S, and Mr A Lucas I C S, to be first grade Judges.

Mr M P Kharaghat, I C S, Mr R Knight I C S, Mr Dayaram Gidumal B A L L B, Mr T Walker M A Bdln I C S, Mr E M Pratt I C S, and Mr H L Hervey I C S, to be second grade Judges.

Mr R S Tipnis B A L L B, Mr M B Tyabji I C S, Mr M H W Hayward L L B Cantab I C S, Mr S L Batchelor, B A Oxon I C S, Mr T D Fry I C S, Mr J C Gloster Barrister-at-Law I C S, Mr C G H Fawcett I C S to be third grade Judges.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr C G H Fawcett I C S Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to act as first grade Judge vice Mr F C O Beaman I C S officiating Judge of the Sadar Court and Judicial Commr in Sind.

# MURDER OF A GIRL.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1904.


## THREE YEARS OF FEDERATION.

AUSTRALIA has just celebrated the completion of its third year of Federation. Judging from results to date, from a non-party aspect and taking things as they are, every fair-minded critic must agree that, though the changes following on the union of the six Australian colonies created temporary dissatisfaction in many quarters, yet that union has undoubtedly been productive of many substantial benefits to the people, the full value of which has not, perhaps, yet met with due appreciation. Immense further advantages are certain to come, when the Commonwealth assumes its full constitutional powers. The satisfactory results of federation so far unquestionably foster the belief that in time it will realise the bright hopes of its founders. This is the verdict and the prophecy of Mr. J. W. Kirwan, a colonial writer, who discusses the subject in the "Empire Review", and yet he admits that, if one were asked now whether the enthusiasm of Australians for federation still exists in all its fervour, the most ardent Federalist must perforce reply in the negative. He does not think it surprising that there should be a cooling of the heat-wave, since realisation rarely comes up to anticipation and very many Australians did not understand what Federation really meant. They thought only of an era of increased prosperity and a condition of things approaching the millennium. Their disappointment, he tells us, has been intensified by newspapers and politicians who from the beginning adopted an anti-federal attitude. And these agencies have been assisted by ministers and members of State Legislatures who found their own importance overshadowed by the Commonwealth Parliament. In the pre-federation days, it seems the States were practically so many independent entities under the Crown. Now their powers being limited under the new authority, they are inclined to be restless and irritated. Only a few months had elapsed after the opening of the Federal Parliament, when Queensland wanted to secede on account of the measures providing for the gradual abolition of Kanaka labour, and other causes of discontent arose first in one State and then in another, the Commonwealth being too eager to assume all her powers. As yet, we are assured the federal spirit is weak in Australia, and it will take years to reach its full strength.

Mr. Kirwan is anxious to persuade his fellow-colonists that the acquisition of the Commonwealth of her additional constitutional rights must be a slow and gradual process. At the present time, at all events, it is too soon to form a definite opinion as to the success or failure of Australian Federation. But although it is indisputable that a great reform of that kind can only be tested after several decades, it is satisfactory to learn that many substantial benefits have accrued already. Interstatal free trade has been established in all States, but West Australia, which has still her special tariff against imports from other States, the terms, however, being decreased by twenty per cent. annually. Border customs houses have been abolished in all other States and Federation has brought about uniformity in the administration of the post and telegraph department. The six varying systems of administration which existed prior to Federation have been unified resulting in improved public services, greater economy and a substantial reduction in the postal and telegraphic rates. Satisfactory results are also shown to have attended the amalgamation by the Commonwealth of the six Defence Departments, and already there has been a reduction of over a hundred thousand pounds in the annual expenditure on defence without impairing efficiency. Mr. Kirwan also includes the institution of a common policy throughout Australia for the establishment and maintenance of "what is generally known as a White Australia." Of this policy he fully approves, but there are many who will be inclined to challenge its advantages. At the same time the Commonwealth is wise to undertake the prohibition of undesirable foreigners, though, whether she has adopted quite the best means of effecting this, is disputable. Another boon the Federation has already secured is the legislation which enables the service of the legal process of one State in another and the recovery by execution in one State of a judgment obtained in another. The inventors have been greatly assisted by the operation of the federal law regarding patents. Instead of having to apply for patent rights in the six different colonies and pay six different fees, all that is now necessary is to deal with the Commonwealth Patent Office and at a cost of less than one-tenth of the former scale.

The great questions concerning Australia and the Mother country Mr. Kirwan discusses in all moderation, remarking that the question, which, perhaps most interests the majority of the British people—a majority that is every day growing larger—who think imperially, is whether the Federation affects in any way the relationship between Australia and Great Britain. Prior to Federation there undoubtedly were diverse opinions as to whether Australian unity would make for imperial solidarity. The idea of separation, however, is but little discussed to-day—not that the sentiment in favour of Australian nationality is less strong, but that Australian patriotism is not associated with severance from the Mother country. While there is a "White Australia" and undesirable aliens are excluded, the prospect of any change in public feeling is impossible? As we are reminded, the Boer War showed the Australians less tolerant of pro-Boers than even residents of Great Britain, yet at ordinary times there is in Australia but slight indication of strong attachment to Britain. The absence of any display of feeling, Mr. Kirwan admits, may be construed into indifference, but Australians, like most Britishers, are not demonstrative when the occasion does not demand demonstrativeness. So long as Australia is part of the Empire, he recognises that there is ever the present danger of the Commonwealth being involved in complications arising from quarrels in which they are not directly interested. In the councils that decide for or against war, he complains, Australia has no voice. On the other hand, he thinks it is questionable if an Australia severed from Britain would have the same sense of security from aggression as she has at present. It could not form a navy or even eject the Chinese without British help, and so it must depend on the Mother country and be happy. Imperial federation will come, and with it will come the solution of many problems and the removal of many obstacles in the way of the realisation of the Imperial idea.

PLAGUE IN BELLARY.

WE have received a copy of a memorial which the inhabitants of Bellary have addressed to the authorities on the subject of the measures taken to deal with plague in the town. Bellary has been thrice visited by plague epidemics and at present the disease is prevalent. On the previous occasions there was no compulsory evacuation, but the people voluntarily went into camp, returning to the town for business purposes each day. Apparently the results did not satisfy the authorities, for on the recent outbreak of the disease orders were issued for the compulsory evacuation of houses and the closing of shops. The result, as we reported the other day, was great dissatisfaction among the people. The tradesmen were so indignant at the compulsory closing of their premises that, when permission was given them to reopen, they declined to do so. Better counsels, however, prevailed and the sympathetic intervention of the Collector put an end to the tension. From the memorial, however, it would appear that there is still a good deal of feeling in regard to the plague measures. We do not believe that in these matters the people are the best judges of what is good for them, but the fact remains that the Government of India in their wisdom have discountenanced plague preventive measures which are not votuntarily accepted by the people. The inhabitants of Bellary have pointed this out in criticising the action of the Plague Officer and they ask that compulsory evacuation be not permitted, that home segregation, as far as practicable, be allowed, that an order directing the closing of shops on Friday or any other day during the epidemic be cancelled and that, subject to such restrictions as the plague regulations allow, such as pass-porting, people from infected areas be freely allowed to enter, sojourn or otherwise carry on their dealings in the town. It seems that orders have been published against persons from infected areas being allowed to sojourn in any house in the town on pain of the house-holder being prosecuted, and probibiting Bellary people, returning from infected areas, from living in the town without the permission of the Special Plague Officer. Judged from the standpoint of experience in all other parts of the country, these measures seem not only extreme but unlikely to do any good. Plague has vanquished so many methods designed to "stamp it out" that the wishes of the people themselves may well receive consideration.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE crop reports for the week ending August 16th show that more rain is still urgently needed in Guzerat. In the Ahmedabad district the want of it is injuring the jowari, cotton and rice seedlings, and the standing bazri, jowari, cotton and pulses are suffering in parts of two talukas. The standing crops in the Panch Mahals are in good condition, but need more rain. The transplantation of rice in the Kaira district is generally retarded from the same cause, but the standing crops are in good condition. More rain is needed throughout the Broach district in parts of which the bazri and rice seedlings are suffering from want of sufficient moisture. Conditions have not improved in the Surat district where more rain is urgently needed. The standing crops, however, are in good condion still in parts of four talukas. Things are unchanged in the Thana district, except that locust hoppers have now appeared everywhere but in the Salsette, Dahanu and Mahim talukas, and that the young crops are in good condition. Newly hatched locusts are increasing in number in the Ratnagiri district where, although more rain is needed, the standing crops are in good condition. The standing crops are suffering from want of sufficient rain in the Ahmednagar district and kharif sowing is at a standstill from the same cause. More rain is urgently needed throughout the Nasik district except in parts of five talukas. The standing jowari and bajri crops are suffering from want of rain in the eastern portion of the Poona district where the sowing of kharif crops is retarded from the same cause. Kharif seedlings are suffering severely from want of sufficient moisture in the Sholapur district, and more rain is needed in the eastern portion of the Satara district for sowing and for standing crops. More rain is needed everywhere in the Bijapur district, in one taluka of which seedlings have been damaged by rats. Although sowing operations have been retarded in two talukas of Belgaum and more rain is urgently needed in two others, the agricultural prospects are fair. Jowari seedlings are suffering from want of rain in three talukas of Dharwar, but otherwise the conditions are unchanged.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

COMPARED with the figures of the preceding seven days, the mortality returns for the week ended on Tuesday show a slight decline in the city's death-rate. It is still, however, much less satisfactory than was the case this time last year, for against a total of 559 and a death-rate per thousand of 37·15, we have 662 and a rate of 44·36. The epidemic of cholera showed little sign of abating, for the week's total of deaths from that cause was thirty-three as compared with thirty-four in the preceding week. The epidemics of diarrhœa and dysentery are still on the increase, and there were 82 fatal cases of those diseases against 75 and 60 in the two weeks immediately preceding. In face of the prevalence of these ailments and the high rate of mortality from them, plague takes a less important place, and it is curious that after a temporary inclination to rise the plague mortality is again declining. There were forty-four deaths from plague last week, compared with 51 the week before. The high average of deaths from respiratory diseases is maintained, the figure for last week being 187. The general results are not too cheering, but as the health of the city is likely to get worse as the end of the present season approaches we have to congratulate ourselves that it is at present better than it has been and is likely to be. A curious feature of the vital statistics is that for the last three weeks the return of births registered has stood at the same figure. It is again 394 for last week. Whether this represents a real coincidence or is due to some error in compilation is not apparent on the surface; but if the former, it is sufficiently interesting to excite remark. The figure of 394 for the past week represents an increase of 74 births over the number registered in the corresponding week of last year, but it is still a long way short of compensating for the loss caused by death. On the single week the decline in population, as represented by the excess of deaths over births, is 268.

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LORD KITCHENER will be accompanied on his trip to Chini by Colonel Hamilton (Military Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood, Major Maxwell, and Captain Brooke.

MAJOR WANLISS, Intelligence Branch, has arrived in Simla on return from Kabul. Mr. Dobbs Political Department, also reaches Simla this week.

THE crop prospects in the Punjab have improved owing to the recent rain, but there are still many districts where more moisture is urgently needed.

THE dates of the Presidency cricket match have been altered to the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant instead of 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant.

YESTERDAY'S "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the draft of rules proposed to be made under the Land Revenue Code 1879 in supersession of the existing rules and orders. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after October 17th.

THE "Pioneer's" correspondent with the Tibetan expedition reports that supplies are coming in more freely, but no progress seems to have been made with the negotiations, though the Amban states that the National Assembly has considered its reply to the British demands, and he (the Amban) has written to the Dalai Lama, strongly advising him to return to Lhassa. There are vague rumours of attempts to raise a force to attack the Mission, but nothing definite. The Mission has moved a couple of miles in a northerly direction, and is now lodged in the Lhalhi House, the residence of the Dalai Lama's parents, known also as Paradise.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 16th August was 662, giving a death-rate of 44·36 per annum per thousand as against 37·45 the corresponding period of last year, and 54·72 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 56 died from fevers; 44, plague; 1, small-pox; 4, measles; 33, cholera; 1, leprosy; 54, phthisis; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 133, affections of the respiratory organs; 64, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 44, still-born; 111, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 306; Hindu low caste, 96; Musalman, 132; Parsee, 29; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 35; Eurasian, 5; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 394 as against 320, the corresponding period of last year, and 268, the average over the past five years.

THE Indian tea-planter of to-day still seems to hang back in the matter of the manufacture of green tea, though a generation ago the export trade in this particular variety was very lucrative to certain gardens. The Tea Cess Committee have done their best to stimulate the out-turn, but with only partial success. In June last year they announced that a bonus of half an anna per pound would be paid, up to an amount of four million pounds weight, on green tea exported by sea to foreign countries. Five producers came forward and undertook to manufacture three million odd pounds, but the out-turn was eventually only about 2 1-2 millions. Upon this the bonus was duly paid. In January this year the Committee took further action, offering 9 pies per pound on five million pounds and including British Colonies outside India within the area of export. Up to the 15th of last month, the total quantity of green tea tendered for the coming season was only some four millions of pounds. There is evidently some occult reason for this failure to take full advantage of the Committee's offer, and it would be interesting to learn what it is. It may be mentioned incidentally that a proposal to make the bonus payable on green tea exported by land was rejected by a majority of members after discussion in Committee. Evidently it is considered that there is but small chance of reviving the once valuable trade with the Central Asian Khanates. When we have arranged matters with the Grand Lama there may be perhaps an opening in Tibet for green tea as well as the fabrication known as brick tea.

WHATEVER may be the opinion entertained of the general merits of the scheme for establishing British Army Clubs in India, there is one proposal which cannot be commended, says the "Pioneer." This is the establishment of savings banks in barracks. Now as the old system of regimental savings banks was abolished because of the many objections to its working, and soldiers were encouraged to resort to the Post Office banks, it is singular that any backward step should be contemplated. It is quite true that the principle is laid down that "the business procedure of the bank (in barracks) should be of the simplest kind consistent with security, and that every facility should be offered for depositing and withdrawing small sums;" but the keeping of a host of small accounts is full of difficulty and it is surprising that regimental officers should have expressed general approval of the scheme. It may be, of course, that there is a feeling against the procedure of the Post Office for, as we pointed out recently, men have often to waste a good deal of their time in journeying to and from the local office, and in waiting until the clerk can attend to them. But the remedy lies in increasing the facilities for making deposits and our suggestion that Postal officials should be told off to visit barracks on pay-day might well be considered. Every encouragement should certainly be given to the British soldier to put by his savings, but the business connected with this is too technical for regimental management. In the old days one ingenious method was resorted to in order to bolster up the regimental savings bank: while a man was in hospital his pay was unceremoniously paid into the savings bank, whether he liked it or not. It has been practically decided that a trial is to be given to the new system, but we have not the least doubt that in a year or two the experiment will be held to be a failure. In the matter of making special arrangements to ensure the quicked and safe transmission of remittances to England and the Colonies urgent action is undoubtedly needed. These remittances sometimes take three weeks to reach their destinations, and efforts should be made to place the soldier on the same footing as the general public whenever he wishes to send money to his family or friends.

## THE HEART OF THE RENAISSANCE.

### FERRARA AND THE FERRARESE.

MR. GARDNER for many years has devoted himself to a study of the history of Ferrara during the later Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The wealth of material at his disposal has proved too great to be dealt with in one volume, and in a first contribution of 600 pages, under the title of Dukes and Poets in Ferrara, he takes the story up to the beginning of the sixteenth century. In a second volume, "already well in hand," he promises to deal in full with the life and work of Ariosto, "the greatest glory of Ferrara." A third work is shadowed dealing with the painters of the Ferrarese School, and a final volume completing the story up to the surrender of the independence of the Duchy to Pope Clement VIII. and the expulsion of the last duke.

This is a great plan of work writes a reviewer in a home paper and, when completed, will form a most valuable contribution to the study of European culture, the study especially of "that fascinating, many-sided epoch in the world's civilization which is called the Renaissance in Italy." The author dates his work from Modena, and has studied the documents in the archives of the city and of the Vatican. The whole of the book is full of vigorous and picturesque narrative, with the sense of an easy familiarity with present-day Italy, and the power of reconstruction of some of the outward pageant and exuberant life that once swept through its grass-grown streets.

And the period covered must always have an almost unequalled attraction for the student of human life and its possibilities. It may be true, as Taine said, that the heroes of the Renaissance were such scoundrels "as present-day flunkeys would refuse to associate with," an "assemblage of ferocious brutes with passionate imaginations." But they were, above all things, alive, with a development of individual furies and desires to which no later time can afford a parallel. And those who seek life in their study and a revelation of what human nature can produce—alike in enormous intellectual and artistic treasure and enormous crime—when the old trammels of centuries are suddenly removed, will find it in almost any of the records of that marvellous time.

PAGEANTRY AND GREAT PASSION.

Here is the history of one little State only—a corner of Italy, as it were, not by any means the most magnificent in its harvest of immortal work, but in its restless, fevered life, its aspirations, and its dreams, its creation of passionate men and women, the magnificent pageantry of its outward display, Ferrara appears a kind of vignette picture, and the record as a tiny casement through which one can see the coming of a rich summer, into the world—the universe—of Italy.

To-day Ferrara lies magnificent in its desolation. But "in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Ferrara was one of the most ardent centres of Italian life and culture, the city of a refined and brilliant Court, for a while even the jealous rival of Florence, the capital of a potent State that ranked only below the five great Powers of the peninsula and that, in its epoch of greatest extension, stretched right across Italy almost from sea to sea."

It is the house of Este that occupies the foreground, and their great palace castle with its four huge red towers which dominates the landscape.

"Wander where we may through the streets of Ferrara—and there are few cities more pleasant to linger in for weeks together, enjoying at every turn some relic of the golden past—we feel its pervading presence, and everywhere throughout the city we touch the memories of the illustrious house that reared the goodly fabric of an ideal Renaissance State; though more than three centuries have passed since the White Eagle of Este was hurled down from the battlements, and the last Duke of Ferrara, with set features and eyes fixed upon a letter in his hand, drove out of the gate of his city."

The record begins in the wild disorder of the fourteenth century, with its mingled ardent religion, ferocity, and indifference to human life and happiness. "A fat man, jolly, given up to lust," is the description by a future Pope of the ruler of Ferrara, "vicar of the Church," at the end of that stormy time. His pilgrimage to Jerusalem is described by Mr. Gardner from the old chronicles in a narrative full of vigour and colour and strange experiences, bringing up the whole Mediterranean world in the time of its glory. Under Niccolo, Ferrara became one of the most cultured and learned cities of Italy. "I verily declare," wrote one scholar, "that I love this marquis of mine not otherwise than as a good son loves a sweet and gentle parent." Bernardino of Sienna was heard gladly by Court and people and produced much religious fervour without any marked moral reformation.

The Council of Ferrara in 1438 helped to stimulate the growing new knowledge and the classical revival Leonello, the son and successor of Niccolo, plunged into the rapidly advancing waves of humanism and classical knowledge. "Greater thanks in days to come," wrote Guraino to him, "shall students and the whole order of lettered men pay thee, for all shall know that by thy work and intervention Plautus has been recalled from darkness to light, from the caverns to the school, from death to life." "He was the lover of justice" is the eulogy of the Ferrarese diaries, "of most honest life, a lover of piety most devoted to the divine religion." He ruled his peoples in peace with great wisdom."

THE AGE OF GOLD.

Under his successor, Borso, Ferrara is in its age of gold. Of this "splendid lord," wrote Ariosto, "the glory of his age," "every intent shall be that his people may live happy." There are great processions and ceremonies at the visit of the Pope or the Emperor. "He always seemed laughing," it was said of him, "and never let anyone leave him discontented." In the midst of the moral corruption of his Court, almost alone amongst the princes of the Renaissance, his private life appears to have been pure and blameless. It was in these years that the growth of the Ferrarese school of painting arose, a school Mr. Gardner calls "robust and original." At the end we see him riding down to Rome "all joyous and jocund," adorned with gold and gems, upon "that great charger which flashed back the light gleaming in those wondrously-worked and precious trappings. On his return he is taken suddenly ill, and it is whispered that he, as well as the Pope, has been poisoned. Ercole, his great successor, announces the news to Lorenzo de Medici at Florence.:

"May God have received his blessed and innocent soul and placed it in Paradise. This our most faithful community and all the other peoples of our most illustrious house have unanimously elected me for their prince and lord and given me the sceptre of the government. For which we thank and magnify the eternal and glorious God."

"It seemed," writes the chronicler, "that our Saviour, God, had died a second time."

AT THE HEART OF THE RENAISSANCE.

The reign of Ercole D'Este is familiar to all with but even a superficial acquaintance with Renaissance history. The great names begin to appear. His daughter, Isabella D'Este, "we now recognise," says Mr. Gardner, "as the ideal woman of the Italian Renaissance." There was one of the crowd with "harsh features and uncouth manners" who gazed on the ceremonies which accompanied her birth with little sympathy. Two years after he fled away to a convent at Bologna. "The age has come to such a pass," he wrote to his father, "that not one is found who acts rightly." "The reason," says this man, Savonarola, the future prophet of San Marco, "that moves me to enter religion is this: First, the great misery of the world, the iniquities of man, the ravishing, the adultery, the robbery, the pride, the idolatry, the cruel blasphemy."

Heedless of such subterranean warning, the rich, many-coloured life flowed on; with wars and intrigues, the eager cultivation of learning as a passion, and of the liberal arts and of the art of life—the surface show above all things—of which Mr. Gardner gives in this most fascinating work a vivid and satisfying picture.

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THERE are just now a most inadequate number of boats and steamers for the carriage of goods on Lake Baikal, and merchants have taken advantage of this circumstance to raise their carrying rates considerably. The Minister of Roads and Communications has therefore decided to set aside several vessels for the special work of transporting merchandise across the lake.

# BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

## MORE BRITISH SHIPS STOPPED.

## INACTIVE ARMIES.

## RAIN STOPS FIGHTING.

## PORT ARTHUR'S "NO SURRENDER."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Reuter wires from Liaoyang that the Russian Army is inactive owing to the heavy rains which have carried away the bridges.

The Russian cruiser Ural, formerly the German liner Kaiserin Maria Theresa, has stopped a British collier, west of the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Commander said he was searching for 200 steamers carrying contraband for trans-hipment at Mediterranean ports.

Another collier for Marseilles has been similarly stopped.

A Russian cruiser circled round the Orient Liner Oroya off St. Vincent, but did not challenge her.

This interference with purely local traffic has redoubled the indignation felt regarding Russian proceedings and the papers have strong articles on the subject.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Reuter (Chifu) says that since the occupation of Suchiyen, mentioned on the 15th instant, the Japanese have not pushed on over a mile and are now beyond Paling-ching which is two miles from Port Arthur City.

General Kuropatkin reports rains everywhere and the situation unchanged.

The Chunchuses are increasingly active.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 17th August, says that the "Times" Peking correspondent states that the feeling there extenuates the Japanese action at Chifu in view of the constant violation of Chinese territory and disregard of neutrality at Niuchwang and other outrages by Russia.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

A special telegram to the "Englishman," dated London, August 17th, states :—The Russian cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi have returned to Vladivostock.

Mr. S. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul in Bombay received the following telegram yesterday afternoon from his Government :—

The Commander of the Port Arthur besieging force reports that he sent on the 16th instant to the enemy's outposts, a parlementaire bearing a communication embodying his Majesty's august wishes for the relief of the non-combatants and a letter advising surrender. These documents were handed to the Chief Staff of the garrison. On the 17th instant the enemy's parlementaire came with a reply refusing both.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that the Commandant of Port Arthur has refused to surrender or deliver up the non-combatants.

Reuter (Shanghai) states that a Japanese Squadron is expected there to-day to enforce the demand that the Askold and Grosovoni should leave the port immediately or dismantle.

Telegrams dated Colombo, August 18th state :—

Prince Ukhtomsky, interviewed, said he was inclined to look upon the present war as merely the preliminary stage in a struggle that will involve all the great Powers of Europe, and, when the end comes, most of the boundaries existing in Asia now will be found to have been materially changed.

Continuing, he said the Chinese cannot remain neutral for long in a contest that is calculated to be protracted for years. The Chinese will doubtless assume an attitude of hostility towards all Europeans.

The Russians will not rest content with balking the designs of the Japanese.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### Colonial Proposals Rejected.

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The Hon'ble Alfred Lyttleton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has rejected the Transvaal's proposals in reference to Indian legislation, but is willing to assent to an Immigration Restriction ordinance similar to that of the Cape and Natal without limitation in respect to trade.

## NEW AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

### A Coalition Government.

A telegram from Melbourne says that Mr. Reid and Sir George Turner have formed a coalition anti-Labour Cabinate.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND

### The County Championship.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Kent has beaten Worcester by nine wickets.

The following matches had to be abandoned :—Middlesex vs. Lancashire, Yorkshire vs. Essex, Hants vs. Sussex, and Derby vs. the South Africans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

### The Date of Arrival.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Lord Curzon informs Reuter that his Lordship and Lady Curzon will arrive in Bombay in the s.s. Arabia on the 13th October and reach Simla on the 15th October.

## DANCE AT SNOWDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

Another large dance was given at Snowdon last night, Lord Kitchener being the host. The Viceroy and Lady Ampthill were amongst the guests.

## LORD KITCHENER'S MOVEMENTS.

Lord Kitchener visits Gwalior on his way to the plains next November.

## GOVERNMENT'S MOVE TO CALCUTTA.

The Government of India offices close at Simla on the 5th November this year prior to re-opening in Calcutta on the seventh.

## THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

A reduction to Rs. 2 8 ans. per maund for passengers' luggage is being made by the Simla-Kalka Railway.

## THE LATE COLONEL MINCHIN.

### A MEMORIAL TO BE RAISED.

POONA, AUGUST 18.

A well attended meeting of the inhabitants of Poona and Kirkee was held this evening at the Albert Edward Institute for the purpose of expressing sorrow felt at the untimely death of the late Colonel Minchin and to arrange for the collection of subscriptions in order to raise a suitable memorial to the deceased Officer. Sirdar Dastoor Hoshing Jamash proposed and Mr. Abdulla Ahdool Wahed seconded that Mr. Sheppard, Collector of Poona, should be asked to take the chair. Mr. Sheppard having accepted the honour made a short and eloquent speech eulogising the character and work of the late Colonel Minchin in a lengthy speech. The first resolution which was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Khandalawalla and seconded by Sirdar Coopooswamy Mudliar was to the effect that "this meeting desires to place on record the expression of its sorrow at the death of Colonel Minchin and of its appreciation of services rendered by him to the residents of Poona Cantonment, that a copy of the resolution, when passed, should be forwarded to the widow of the deceased." The second resolution was that a Committee of gentlemen be appointed to collect subscriptions for raising a suitable memorial. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dissolved.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT A MISSION ORPHANAGE.

### LADY LAMINGTON PRESIDES.

H. E. Lady Lamington paid a visit to the Church of Scotland Orphanage schools this afternoon for distribution of prizes.

Owing to the present cholera scare all the scholars were not present. Lady Lamington, accompanied by Lady Molyneaux and Captain Maynell, arrived at the schools and were received by Miss Doctor Bernard.

The proceedings opened with a short prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reed of the Church of Scotland. The children sang a hymn in Mahratti and went through some gymnastic exercises. The Rev. Mr. Harwood asked the children some bible questions in Mahratti. Her Excellency distributed prizes and spoke very kindly to some of the little ones who are in the orphanage and asked various questions regarding them.

At the conclusion the Rev. Mr. Reed thanked her Excellency for her kindness in coming there. He also thanked the ladies and gentlemen present. Lady Lamington then inspected the various specimens of work done by the children in the Orphanage. The blind children had made some baskets and necklaces of beads with great skill. The room was prettily decorated with flowers and plants.

## THE POONA FOX HOUNDS.

A field of fifty met the Master at the Railway crossing at Ganeshkhind road. H. E. Lord Lamington, Mr. Lucas, Colonel Channer, Mr. Du Boulay, Captains Guest, Maynell, Majors MacKenzie and Cleveland were among the field, and the ladies out were Mrs. Sheringham, Lady Cox, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Anderson and Mrs. Lucas. The Master first tried the gardens along the railway and thence moved towards Ganeshkhind near the Rifle butts. Hounds got into line slowly on reaching the Botanical Gardens. A sharp left handed swing was made through a part of them and thence back through the park at Ganeshkind pointing for Pashan. The pace was much faster, but near the Body-Guard lines hunting became slow and scent failed. A move was made for the sugar field. Major Cleveland viewed Jack, and hounds were speedily on line, but in big dry nullah Jack got a good start. The hounds hunted him slowly along the foot of Pashan bund. The pace then became very fast. The hounds ran merrily and after eight minutes' fast gallop Jack managed to beat the hounds. It is wonderful, considering the lack of rain, hounds managed to keep line.

## POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the drawing of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament :—

The first ties will be between the 29th Lancers versus the Freebooters ; 93rd Highlanders versus Connaught Rangers ; Bombay Gymkhana versus 33rd Cavalry "A" team ; Royal Engineers' "A" team versus First Dragoons.

The Royal Engineers "B" team, the Royal Artillery, 26th Cavalry and 33rd Cavalry "B" team all drew a bye on Monday.

The 29th Lancers, the Freebooters, 93rd Highlanders and the Connaught Rangers will play to-day.

On Tuesday the tie will be between the Bombay Gymkhana and 33rd Cavalry "A" team and Royal Engineers "A" team versus First Dragoons. On Wednesday R. E. "B" team versus R. A ; 26th Cavalry versus 33rd Cavalry "B" team. On Friday the winners of Monday versus the winners of Tuesday. On Monday the winners of Wednesday versus the winners of Friday and the final will be played on Wednesday the 31st August.

## WEATHER AND WAR.

### OBSTACLES TO A RUSSIAN INVASION.

### WHAT THE TIBET MISSION SHOULD HAVE KNOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The lecture which Mr. Dallas delivers before the United Service Institution here this afternoon draws a vivid picture of the influence which the weather has exercised upon the conduct and outcome of almost all campaigns both ancient and modern, and points out the extraordinary importance of its bearing upon the question of the possibility of a Russian invasion of India via Afghanistan. Mr. Dallas shows that snow in Central Asia would make the advance impossible until the spring with the result that Afghanistan would be crossed in trying heat, and the frontier of the Punjab would not be reached until the latter part of July, a time of year when troops arriving from the cold of the north would suffer terribly. Delay, however, would be impossible with the prospect of winter again approaching in the rear of the advance. He concludes that it is almost impossible to imagine a modern army with all its necessary impedimenta attempting to enter India in face of these climatic obstacles.

Regarding the climate of Tibet, Mr. Dallas observes that it is a mistake to suppose that snow and rain are not usual there at this season. He quotes Colonel Bower's experience of frequent snow in July and August, and becoming of daily occurrence in September, and points out that this traveller who entered Tibet in July found that heavy rain constantly occurred and that the country was cut up by deep water-courses.

Regarding the suffering of the Tibet Mission from imperfectly cooked food and their difficulties caused by the clogging of the locks of rifles and maxims owing to the freezing of the oil used as lubricants, Mr. Dallas quotes a "Times'" correspondent's statement that "any tyro in physical science could have told the military authorities that, at fifteen thousand feet above the sea, oil ceases to be a lubricant and becomes a clog, and that the temperature of water boiling in an open vessel falls roughly two degrees Fahrenheit per every thousand feet of ascent" and adds "whether there was any truth in these accusations or whether these difficulties were experienced, I do not know but a certain amount of knowledge as to the weather and temperatures of Tibet was undoubtedly available." This knowledge, he then goes on to summarise, shows that previous travellers in Tibet have placed clearly upon record observations of the same Arctic cold, the same elevation of country and same rain storms, violent winds and snow which the present Mission has encountered.

The lecture is illustrated throughout by quotations from recognised authorities in regard to campaigns in different parts of the world, and forms a valuable record as well as a most readable account of a matter the importance of which has been too often overlooked.

LATER.

Mr. Dallas delivered his lecture upon the "Weather and Warfare" before the United Service Institution here to-day, Major-General DeBrath occupying the chair. Discussing, at the close of his address, the weather aspect of General Kuropatkin's scheme for the invasion of India, Mr. Dallas pointed out that Kuropatkin's idea of reaching Cabul in the month of November would be as unfavourable to the Russians as it would be favourable to India. Since at that time of the year troops could most easily be pushed up northwards from India to oppose the Russian advance, whereas all movement southwards from the Russians would be hampered by severe weather in Central Asia.

## SUIT AGAINST THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

### THE ACTION DISMISSED.

MADRAS, AUGUST 18.

In the second Mangapatnam case, Mr. Justice Moore delivered judgment yesterday. His lordship, after dealing with the evidence, said the conclusions he arrived at were that the deceased Lakshmi Chund Harchund had together with his brother a moiety of a 1¼ anna share in the firm of Chund Ujam Chund, jewellers, Bombay. The deceased, worked under that firm and the remuneration received was board, lodging and a share of the profits. Plaintiffs had failed to prove by evidence of value that he drew any salary in connection with the work. His right to a share of the profits passed to the plaintiffs on his death, therefore there is an absence of proof of any actual pecuniary loss sustained by plaintiffs, I find deceased was a partner in the firm of Ram-Chund Vardhman and was entitled to a share of the profits, but drew no salary as partner. His right to a share of the profits has passed to his sons, the plaintiffs. As regards the mother of the plaintiffs, the share of the profits of the two firms out of which she was supported in the life time of her husband will continue to be available for her support now that the share has passed to her sons. The Court cannot assess damages except on proof of actual pecuniary loss sustained. In this case there is no such proof. It is alleged that deceased was entitled to a monthly salary, but the evidence as to this supposed salary is of a most unsatisfactory character. On the evidence before the Court, I find on the fifth issue that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover anything as damages from defendants. I accordingly dismiss the suit with taxed costs.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

It is notified that for the purposes of training and to meet mobilisation requirements of ammunition columns, thirty-nine remount horses are to be attached to each battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and thirty three horses to each battery of Field Artillery on the peace establishment.

Colonel M. W. Saunders proceeds home on the termination of his tenure as Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, India.

Long Service Silver Medals are notified as awarded to the following Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers of the Indian unattached list and Assitant Surgeons of the Indian subordinate medical department :—Sergeants G. Gardner, R. Seymour, R. Lewis, J. C. Stanley, R. Dobinson, R. Tilley, B. Courtney, W. Terry, C. Urquhart, J. Evans, Sergeant Instructor J. W. Spindler, Sergeant Farriers T. A. Chamberlain and F. T. A. Pearce Conductors. A. Dorsey, F. E. Miller, J. Pike, J. S. Tate, G. J. Galloway, R. Ross, F. J. Utting, and R. Jackson. Sub-Conductors G. H. Ingledew, F. G. Finch, W. R. Murphy, A. H. Cooper, J. McManus, W. Wallingford, F. A. McCormick, G. Farrington, W. Lyons, (Deceased); S. H. Sellens, D. Upson, R. Cuthbert, J. A. King, C. B. White, F. R. Vandyke, J. Elliott. Assistant Surgeons H. M. Sherman and R. L. Shunker, and Sergeant Majors G. T. Jones and G. Hamilton.

It is notified that it has been decided that a senior Assistant Surgeon while still remaining eligible for the rates of pension laid down on promotion to Captain will receive an additional pension of £10 year or Rs. 10 a month for each completed year of service, after promotion to that rank subject to a maximum of £200 a year or Rs. 200 a month.

## THE BOISOGOMOFF ASSAULT CASE.

### SENTENCES REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18,

Judgment was delivered by Justices Pratt and Bodilly at the High Court yesterday, in the appeal of Shaik Phatinga and two others who were convicted of rioting and grievous hurt in the Boisogomoff case and sentenced to eighteen months' and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively. The first appellant's sentence was reduced to nine months' and the remaining two to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## ACCIDENT ON THE HUGHLI.

### P. AND O. STEAMER IN COLLISION.

The P. and O. steamer Sunda, which arrived here yesterday, was the cause of no little excitement.

On Tuesday afternoon there were several vessels at the mouth of the Hughli, waiting for pilots.

The R. I. M. S. Guide was there, with several pilots on board. In her haste to ship a pilot and get up the river, the Sunda ran foul of the brig Alice, the direct outcome of which was that the Alice lost her bowsprit and jib-boom, and a good deal of wreckage had to be cut away.

The brig was not vitally injured, and returned to Calcutta in tow of the Guide.

The Sunda came through the ordeal unscathed.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. G. W. Bury, Extra Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for two months.

The undermentioned Assistant Collectors in the Province of Sind are appointed Justices of the Peace :—Mr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., and Mr. R. L. Moysey, I. C. S., Magistrates of the First Class, and Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., Magistrate of the Second Class.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second and Third Grades of Judges with effect from the 23rd May :—Messrs. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., J. J. Heaton, I.C.S. and A. Lucas, I.C.S., to be First Grade Judges.

Messrs. M. P. Kharaghat, I. C. S., R. Knight, I. C. S., Dayaram Gidumal, B.A., LL.B., T. Walker, M.A. (Edin.), I.C.S., E. M. Pratt, I. C. S. and H. L. Harvey, I. C. S. to be Second Grade Judges.

Messrs. R. S. Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab), I.C.S., S. L. Batchelor, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., J. C. Gloster, Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S. to be Third Grade Judges.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is appointed to act as First Grade Judge, vice Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., officiating as Judge of the Sadar Court and Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 1st September next :—Messrs. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., and H. S. Phadnis, B.A., LL.B., to act as Judges and Sessions Judges of the newly-constituted charges of Bijapur and Broach, respectively, pending further orders. Messrs. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., and L. C. Crump, I. C. S., to be Third Grade Judges.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following ladies to be non-official visitors of the Yeravda Central Prison :—Mrs. H. S. Lawrence, Mrs. Arthur Lucas, and Mrs. Ramabai Ranade.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six weeks. This extension does not cancel the permission to return to India granted to Mr. Lucas by the Secretary of State.

Mr. W. A. Talbot, Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr. W. W. Drew, B.A. (Cantab), I. C. S., on return to duty, is appointed to act as Commissioner, Southern Division, vice Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the day he avails himself of it in combination with special leave on private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., on return to duty acts as Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, vice Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S.

Mr. G. D. Panse is allowed to take the privilege leave granted to him with effect from 25th August or any other date from which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Monteath, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., is appointed to act as Collector of Kanara and to be Member and President of the district Local Board established for the Kanara District during the absence on leave of Mr. G. D. Panse.

Mr. G. E. Lillie is appointed President of the Boiler Commission, vice Mr. J. Adam, resigned, Mr. G. E. Lillie is also nominated a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act.

## BELGAUM NOTES.

Our weather here continues to be seasonable, writes our Belgaum correspondent. Showers with occasional fair intervals, and one can only hope that the monsoon is now reaching inland to Bijapur, and other districts, whose one cry for weeks past has been for more rain.

Football, hockey and golf continue despite the rain, being as they are, less dependant on the elements than most outdoor games. Indoors, billiard and badminton tournaments continue to engross their fair share of attention ; while the presence of a certain number of people is claimed daily by rehearsals for the theatricals which are to take place this week. The performances (two) are to be in aid of the Cottage Homes of the Royal Warwick Regiment and the programme that we are promised is to be a "Double Bill" ; first "Mr. Jarley's Waxworks", to be followed by the popular little farce "J. P." Unfortunately Mr. Tudor-Owen, who was closely associated with the programme, has been ordered out at a moment's notice, into the jungles (to chase little locusts we understand) but a substitute for him has been found, in the person of Mr. Sparrow of the Royal Warwicks.

Afternoon bridge flourishes in this damp atmosphere at the Club, and voices—which put the billiard players off their strokes—may occasionally be heard issuing forth, both in sorrow and in anger ; betokening that the little room is wrestling in the throes of a post-mortem over some defunct hand.

Next week it is hoped that a cricket team may leave here for Bangalore ; and if anything like a representative eleven can be got together, the Mysore city will have to look to her laurels, as Belgaum at the present time can boast several players, of dicidedly more than average skill.

The early mornings lately have seen one or two "meets" of our small but select pack, the property of a coterie of real sporting Civilians in the Fort. It is to be hoped that the hounds may form a nucleus, round which a full pack can be gathered, and that Belgaum may yet once more regain some of her departed glory, and own a popular M. F. H. and a full hunt.

Lodge Victoria, which has been entirely renovated under the present popular and energetic master, Major Barry, flourishes and brother masons at their monthly orgies therein, congratulate themselves on the prosperous state or affairs.

The will of Mr. Edward Courage, of the Brewery, Horsleydown, S. E., and Shenfield Place, Essex, who died on June 10 at 1, Mount-street, Berkeley-square is proved by his sons, Mr. E. H. Courage, The Hall, Kirkby Fleetham ; Mr. Raymond Courage, of the Brewery ; and Major Miles, R. F. Courage, R. A. The testator's estate is sworn at £348,533, of which £343,869 is net personalty.

## THE SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The Simla Art Exhibition now takes the premier place of anything of its kind in India. Pictures are sent to it from every province. The Viceroy's and the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, that are given at it, mark it with a certain distinction. It has become recognised as the principal opportunity, each year, for the purchase by Anglo-Indians of pictures about India. The official who is upon the point of retirement goes to it to obtain souvenirs of the land in which he has spent the best years of his life. Wives of Colonels and Commissioners avail themselves of the opportunity it offers for decorating the all-too-extensive walls of their Indian houses with something that is capable of giving them lasting pleasure. There is competetion in buying as well as in exhibiting. On the opening evening something very like a race takes place in booking the purchase of anything striking that displays original talent. People who never enter a picture-shop in Europe make a point of acquiring one or two canvases, each year, at Simla. It has become known in artist circles in Europe that the occasion offers a certain market for taking pictures of from small to medium side. Each year sees, in consequence, an increasing number of such works sent out to it. Men who exhibit in the Academy and the Salon find it worth while to paint an occasional picture for Simla, and such pictures seldom return to Europe. This reacts upon the Anglo-Indian exhibitor and has a healthy tendency in the direction of raising the standard all round. There are not a few good artists in this country. Captain Molyneux who has carried off the Viceroy's prize this year and Mr. R. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. A. Waterfield, Major W. J. Bythell, Mrs. A. Ker and Mr. Pithiawalla, who are regular exhibitors Simla, have all done work of a standard that will bear comparison with what comes out from home. The time when Simla Exhibition could be passed over, as merely amateurish, has gone by. It has claims now to be be taken seriously, and so long as it continues to find honorary secretaries like Major Cowper, who makes time in the midst of heavy official duties to keep in touch with what is going on in the artist world and to personally superintendent the arrangements and conduct the correspondence, its position will tend to become continually stronger.

This year the principal attraction has been in the water-colour-class in which some really admirable work is exhibited, a number of professional artists in Europe contributing. Mrs. Waterfield, in this section, has a charming garden picture with holy-hocks in the foreground. Miss A. Smedley exhibits a number of good things including a moorland scene, with heather under a grey sky, that carries one back seven thousand miles to Scotland. Mr. S. Stannard is another exhibitor whose water colours are above the average, his country scenes and especially his colour sketch of an old English homestead being exceedingly pleasing. Mr. L. Scott's work also attracts attention, his best being perhaps a scene in Wales with trees reflected in standing water. Miss M. Dowie, has a water-colour of an interior with an old arm-chair as a leading feature, which is worthy of selection for notice. Captain Popham's ploughing scene, with two great horses standing out against a purple landscape, with black and white pewits, fluttering over the crisp brown furrow, and yellow stubble, making a clever contrast in the foreground, which is deservedly awarded Mr. Ker's prize is another of the good things of this section of the Exhibition. One of the Society's prizes for water-colours is taken by Miss Weston with a careful bit of pleasingly toned autumn scenery with yellowing oak over bare ploughed field. Next to it is an admirable cloud effect by Colonel Strahan, barges on the Jhelum at Srinagar with mountains emerging in grey morning light around. Mrs. C. A. Richards exhibits bright figure sketches of Garhwalis which are almost Italian in their feeling, a hill girl in holiday finery, talking to a tired cooly with basket upon the road, being especially attractive. Colonel Ommanney has some good portraits with atmosphere which seems to your correspondent to mark district advance on the work of the same artist which was awarded, the Viceroy's prize here last year. A pastil by this exhibitor takes the Society's prize this year for portraits in mediums other than oils. On the same screen is a clever portrait of a little Pathan girl by Mrs. Moylan which takes Mr. Richard's prize. The Society's prize for the best picture in water-colours, also the Commander-in-Chief's prize for work by commissioned officers, is taken by a striking scene on the Wular Lake by Major F. C. Colonel. The blue hills in the middle distance are perhaps too blue, but the clouds upon the snows beyond are well managed and the barge in the foreground makes a good contrast to the water. Messrs. Cotton and Morris' prize for a picture of animal life is awarded to a spirited water-colour by Major S. W. Lincoln of Bengal Cavalry-men charging. A series of sketches by Mr. M. Cowper, of shipping at Poole, Dorset, are well selected for Sir Arundel Arundel's prize. A spirited sea picture of waves dashing on a rocky shore by Mrs. H. Casson, which has not got as good a light as it deserves, takes Mr. Hotz's prize for a sketch in any medium. Sir Denzil Ibbetson's prize for the best picture in monocrome goes to Mrs. Searle for a sweet child's head in red chalk. Another good crayon is a woman's head by Miss M. Haines. I cannot leave this section without referring to Miss E. Harington's clever caricature.—Westward Ho!—which depicts Simla rickshaws wending their way into Viceregal Lodge compound, where those of the Private entree are weeded out from the the ordinary crowd.

The oils, this year, take second place to the water-colours, but include some excellent individual work. Captain Molyneux's picture which is awarded the Viceroy's prize is an example in point. It is a yellow sunrise bursting through the grey shadows of the dawn and illuminating seaweed covered rocks and the broken skeleton of the wreck upon a quiet shore at the bottom of the Tide. Better almost of its kind is the portrait, by Mr. Pithiawalla, of the late Mr. Tata. Mr. Pithiawalla's work is always conscientious and seems, year by year, to improve. He is one of the few men who can put the feeling of the East into a face and sacrifice none of the technique of the West. Sub-Conductor Graham's street scene in Sialkot, with minaret in the sunshine looking over a bright corner of Bazaar, takes the Lieutenant-Governor's prize, and is one of the most typical and pleasing Indian pictures of the Exhibition. Mr. Poole's pictures of Simla which carry off the Commander-in-Chief's award for work by warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army, are also admirable. They form souvenirs of these hills that everyone who has ever lived in Simla would gladly possess. Another really excellent canvas is an unaspiring representation of yellow roses which takes Lady Rivaz's prize for still life, it is by Miss Morris whose pictures are among the good things of the Exhibition.

The collection of photographs, this year, is a fine one, some of the portraiture being especially meritorious. There is also some excellent wood carving and a fine series of Jail-made carpets.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### ROVERS vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The Rovers opposed the Telegraph team last evening on the Cooperage ground in a match in the Harwood League competition. From the kick-off the game was even for some considerable time. A long shot from the Rovers, however, penetrated the Telegraph goal and thus the first point in the game was registered. Soon the Telegraphists gathered up and forced a corner, but that was not improved. The Rovers drove them back and, after securing a couple of corners, scored their second point. Thereafter the Telegraphists were kept mostly on the defensive, but a few minutes before the interval they rushed out and scored their first goal. After changing ends, the Telegraph men showed some improvement for a while and succeeded in equalising. But then the Rovers attacked and for almost the rest of the time kept their rivals confined within their territories. Their attacks were characterised by quick passing and three goals in succession were the result, bringing the Rovers' total to five goals. Several other splendid shots went narrowly missed. When time came, the Rovers ran out easy winners. Score :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rovers | 5 goals |
| Government Telegraph | 2 goals |

# NOTES FROM PARIS.

## The Murder of M. De Plehve.

## PLAIN SPEAKING FOR RUSSIA.

## SOME HOT WEATHER EFFECTS.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The news of the assassination of M. De Plehve has caused the greatest sensation. The Russian Minister was not known personally to the Parisians and had not, moreover, the cosmopolitan sympathies of M. de Witte, at this moment negotiating Russia's commercial treaty with Germany. But he was recognised as the strong man of the Muscovite Empire ; as the Chamberlain in the political world of the ally. In well-informed quarters surprise is expressed, not that the attempt should have been made, but that it should have proved successful. It was quite well known, here at all events, that M. de Plehve was the constant object of revolutionary plots, and that he had been marked down by the foreign committees which are recruited in London and Paris and Switzerland. "It is manifest, therefore," say official personages, "that the police arrangements were defective." To the Frenchman who reads his foreign intelligence, M. de Plehve was the incarnation of Russian Nationalism ; the strongest representative of the reactionary party ; the founder of the school that believes in the working out of Russia's salvation by her own internal greatness. He presents from that point of view the greatest contrast possible with M. de Witte. Public opinion was sensibly moved by the murder of M. Sipyaghin three years ago, but to-day the effect of the tragic end of M. de Plehve is threefold more intense by reason of the difficult position in which Russia now finds herself. The Quay d'Orsay, indeed, views the prospect with some timidity. It is feared that the Tsar may be pushed to reactionary measures by way of reprisals, which would add fuel to the fire of Socialist criticism of the Grand Alliance.

It is most significant that this very day public writers in the Press have begun to take Russia to task. The "Petit Parisian," which is the most widely disseminated organ of the Ministerialists among the lower middle classes, frankly tells the ally that she is badly blundering in estranging the sympathy of neutral nations in the matter of the Knight Commander. The newspaper further adopts a somewhat carping tone towards the repeated unsuccess of Russian arms. In the "Debats" M. Alcide Ebray certainly strikes a note of warning on the same subject. It is clear enough what it all means. If Russia blunders into fresh difficulties with England, either from blind confidence or because she cannot help it, the popular voice of France tells her she must extricate herself unaided. There is no disposition here to fight anybody—not even Morocco, still less England, with whom the "entente" is regarded every day as more precious and more essential. We are on the eve of the election of bodies corresponding in their functions to the county councils in England. If victory falls to the Ministerialists, as is almost certain, it will be largely due to the fact that this Government has done more than any other to strengthen the ties between France and England. Nevertheless, the official world, as it is bound to do, puts a bold face on the position of Russia. "She has made prompt amends for the seizure of the Malacca, said one highly-placed apologist this afternoon. "As to the sinking of the Knight Commander, that was to be foreseen, and is perfectly justifiable according to the rules of war. By her proclamation when the war broke out, to which no nation took exception, Russia intimated her intention to destroy the ships of neutrals carrying contraband in cases where the battleship had an insufficient crew to man the prize and take her into port."

"La chaleur communicative du—soleil" has been disastrous for Parliamentary temper. There would certainly have been bloodshed if the Chamber had continued to sit through the hot spell. As it was, before its rising on the eve of the National Fete day, there were two challenges to duels arising out of the heated atmosphere of the "Salle," and two sets of seconds were solemnly debating points of honour in one of the committee rooms. Happily, neither duel eventuated, and the incidents terminated without the drawing of swords. The meetings of the Naval Inquiry Committee have been no better examples of Parliamentary manners, and there is really a question, at the moment of writing, whether two of its members will not face each other at Cheri's or some other favourite duelling ground near the Bois. It is not surprising, considering the "moral and material" temperature that the investigators have voted a pleasant jaunt for themselves to the seaside, when they may study Naval problems on the spot. Meanwhile, M. Pelletan must be feeling warm under the continued concentration of criticism upon his devoted head. As to the public, it has suddenly developed a most striking interest in churches and museums. That is not altogether piety or a love of the arts. Both places are cool. Unfortunately there is an official prejudice against the siesta in museums—otherwise it would be the ideal retreat for these hot days—a nap in the kindly society of some old masters.

The hot weather (nearly 100 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade) is having a great effect on the school attendance. The scholars have long ago decided that lessons are inhuman in the torrid temperature—that, of course, is quite in the nature of youth—but they have been aided and abetted in their determination to absent themselves from school by their fond parents. The result is that the educational establishments are half empty notably the famous lycees: the Condorcet, Rollin, and Janson de Sailly. Ordinarily the school term continues until the end of the month but this year the absentees have been numerous throughout the whole of July. This fact is a significant commentary on the referendum which has just been concluded. The parents were asked to vote on the question whether the summer holidays should be advanced by a fortnight, an arrangement which would enable the schools to close each year on the eve of July 14. Twenty-six thousand voted for the present date and thirty-six thousand for the earlier holiday. The schoolmasters were however included in the plebiscite and they voted with the minority of the parents that is to say for the retention of the status quo. The Superior Council of Public Instruction sided with the teaching profession as against the parents. The decision has given rise to the not unnatural criticism that it was hardly worth while taking the vote if its results were to be discounted in this way. A little battle has been waging of Home v. School, and Home has certainly had the last word by withdrawing a large proportion of the boys before the appointed time. It is a revenge that has come about rather by accident than design certainly ; but it is none the less effective.

Meanwhile, there is another influence at work to rob the closing days of the school year of their wonted picturesqueness. In the secondary schools it has been the immemorial custom to crown the scholars of the year with a wreath of laurel or, to speak more correctly, with a wreath of oak leaves, after the example of the classical arena. Years ago real oak leaves were used and the crowns were fashioned with great care in the precincts of the Sorbonne. Of late motives of economy have suggested the substitution of imitation-leaves made of guilt paper and fastened upon a round of wire. But, alas! the traditional crowning is threatened, half the lycees of Paris are about to abolish it. The custom has somewhat degenerated, no doubt. Time was when the crown was actually placed on the youthful brow of the successful student by some great functionary of the Republic. The last, indeed, to carry out this ceremony with its full flavour of antiquity was M. Legrue, the popular Prefect of Police, who adjusted each crown to the head of the recipient. Now the ordinary French youth is not used to such headgear, and the symbol of prowess had a knack of falling over the left ear, which was not dignified, provoking the laughter of irreverent and uncrowned comrades. Consequently, it has become the fashion to hand the crown to its "titulaire," who goes away with the air of one to whom a white elephant has been given. The descent to the promiscuous is easy when once the process is begun, so that it is not to be wondered

at that thoughts of abolition have taken shape. Nor has the worst been said. The ceremonial of the prize distribution has even begun to be attacked by inconsiderate reformers.

There is no limit to the temerity of the automobilists. To them every broad thoroughfare is a race-track fit and proper to show their paces. Neither has the public much security by reason of the numbering of the cars. As they whirl by it is impossible to read the figures enveloped in a cloud of dust and vapour. Even at the busiest moment in the afternoon the motorist is not restrained from running at top speed through the traffic of the Rue de Rivoli, the while the police look on powerlessly, muttering useless imprecations. Nor are the drivers always kind to the guardians of the public route. A petrol vehicle which came to a standstill in the Boulevard Montmartre at the upraised baton of the agent actually had a cardboard policeman as its figurehead whose motions exactly mimicked those of real authority. The subordinate of M. Lepine was dumbfoundered at such contempt for the person of the law and kept the traffic waiting some minutes while he made up his mind what to do. Finally he allowed the car to proceed with its string of vehicles in the rear, while his cardboard colleague shook his baton at him with every oscillation of the engine. It was a trying position for the dignity of any traffic manager.

The hot weather has made such demands on the water supply that we are in danger of a famine. It is partly due also to the fact that water was drawn off from the river in order to examine the foundations of one of the quays. To prevent waste, the service is suspended from midnight until six in the morning, so that the sleepless citizen is debarred the luxury of a bath in the attempt to induce slumber. With the cry of low stocks has come, of course, the other cry of too much microbe. It flourishes exceedingly in Seine water, which the prudent person never thinks of drinking unboiled. It is even too microbic to water the streets with, but that depends on the quarter. In the Seventh Arrondissement, for instance, they use the canal water, which is said to be cleaner, though the river is at its door. I inquired the reason of the distinction. "Well," said my informant, "this is the quarter of the Faubourg St. Germain, and we have many legislators and distinguished persons who live here." The much-peopled water, therefore, is saved for less favoured districts. It seemed a new reading of Republican equality to suggest that the fare of the microbe should be selected for it according to its social state.

The Boer uniform is dead in the French army. It died on July 14, the day, indeed, when the chief of the ex-Republic which had inspired it breathed his last. For an artistic people, the clothes of Dumanet a la Boer were an abomination. Their colour was an impossible blue, and the shape and style would have disgraced the summer postman in the country. No wonder the crowd looked sadly after the company as it marched down the street, and that the nursemaids, so attached by tradition to the military, turned the cold shoulder. Already condemned by public opinion, the uniform received its death blow at the Longchamps review. It has just lived a year. And so the experimental company at the barracks of La Pepiniere will resume the kepi, the blue tunic and the red trousers of the normal infantry man. General Andre is said to be thinking out other sartorial revolutions, though it is not necessary to believe, as some one suggested, that the French soldier will in future wear Highland costume with top boots. If a new uniform is a necessity, why not consult a war artist? Such a man, for instance, as Detaille, whose competence in such matters must be unrivalled. He would be able to combine the historical with the picturesque.

There is already a literature of the "entente cordiale." A recent book written by M. Robert d'Humieres preaches openly an alliance with England, the "pays de l'entente cordiale," as it has begun to be called. It is interesting to read the criticisms that the book and the idea have evoked. We are told, for instance, that it is impossible; that England, geographically and from every point of view, is destined to become, not the close ally of this lively and talented people, but the partner of America and Japan. Once the triplice is established, then war will be waged upon Europe. No man ventures to predict the issue of this formidable conflict, but from a certain tone of melancholy in which the details are worked out one would conclude that the Anglo-American Japanese alliance will triumph over the combined States of the Old World. Others there are who read the book of fate differently. France and England are predestined to march in double harness, because of their mutual needs and necessities. As one acute observer of the international situation expressed it, England has need of the armed hosts of France, France needs the iron walls of her neighbour on the seas. The two joined together would be invincible against the world.

There exists in Paris a police-court magistrate, M. Sere de Rivieres, who, on account of his pronounced humanity, has received the name of "le bon juge." He is a short-sentence judge," or, better still, no sentence at all. The prisoner is for him the object of a psychological study, and the doctors are called in to judge the case in the light of their science. No criminal so hardened but his past reformation is one of the principles of the good magistrate. One day an old offender came before him in the guise of an incorrigible vagabond. But he was no common type of the police-court habitue. He was by way of being a poet, and he had passed his baccalaureate. M. de Rivieres resolved to give him a chance to reform his life. Through the instrumentality of a friend he placed him in the position of a cashier in a merchant's office. All went well for some time and the work was regularly done. But one fine day the cashier disappeared—not however with the cash of his employer, but leaving indeed, even the deposit exacted for his good behaviour. It was simply that the hold nomadic fit had come upon him and he must needs yield to it. Now M. de Rivieres can continue his social experiments no longer, for he has just been transferred to a Civil Court.

## FOR OTHERS.

Mr. Clare White, Secretary to the Army Temperance Association, writes—"May I venture to plead through your valuable columns on behalf of the Connaught Institute, Poona, which will be opened this month, by the Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association.

The institute affords facilities for "soldiers on furlough" by providing them with a comfortable home, where they can enjoy, free from temptation, a well earned rest and change from barrack-life. The scheme will be extended to other stations in India, as funds permit. As a proof of the sincere appreciation of the efforts of the Council in this direction, over Rs. 2,700 have been contributed by the members of the Association; whilst the Residents in India have subscribed over Rs. 6,000, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the nation by the soldiers of the King. Much still remains to be done, and funds are urgently needed for this special work which is certainly worthy of national support. In the words of the President of the Association, I commend this good work to the favourable consideration of every Resident in India.

"It is the earnest hope of His Excellency General Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief and Chairman of the Council, that this institute for the welfare of our soldiers may be liberally supported by all residents in India."

"Bound Volumes" will be most thankfully received and should be sent by the donors: to "Connaught Institute," Poona. Contributions should be sent to "The Treasurer," Royal Army Temperance Association, Middlelands, Simla.


## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. (Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.


## CRICKET.

### GYMKHANA RESERVE vs. CATHEDRAL SCHOOL PAST AND PRESENT BOYS.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the boys by 31 runs. The following are the scores:—

THE BOYS.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Steinhoff, c Gratwike, b Douglas | 10 | b Gratwike | 22 |
| Mr Phillip, c Selby, b Douglas | 4 | not out | 9 |
| Mr George, c Gratwicke, b Douglas | 33 | b MacDonald | 6 |
| Mr Stevenson, c Dawson, b Marsh | 2 | b MacDonald | 17 |
| Mr Ward, b Douglas | 3 | b Gratwike | 2 |
| Mr Roberts, b Douglas | 0 | c Selby, b Gratwike | 4 |
| Mr Hildreth, c Fischer, b Marsh | 10 | b Gratwike | 11 |
| Mr Spilling, not out | 17 | c Reid, b Douglas | 1 |
| Mr Garrlock, b Douglas | 0 | c Dawson, b MacDonald | 0 |
| Mr Esai, b Douglas | 4 | not out | 15 |
| Mr G Savage, c Reid, b Douglas | 6 | Did not bat | |
| Mr G Hildreth, b MacDonald | 0 | Innings declared closed. | |
| Extra | 1 | Extra | 4 |
| Total | 90 | Total | 91 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | 1st Innings. O. | R. | W. | 2nd Innings. O. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Douglas | 13 | 58 | 8 | 5 | 32 | 1 |
| Captain MacDonald | 21 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 3 |
| Lieutenant Marsh | 10 | 29 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mr F St. George Gratwicke | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 25 | 4 |

THE GYMKHANA.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd inning. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut Selby, c Garriock b Ward | 20 | b Stevenson | 0 |
| Mr P F Fischer c. George b Ward | 0 | b Ward | 0 |
| Lieut Douglas c Hildreth b Ward | 0 | c Roberts b Stevenson | 0 |
| Mr Reid b Heltreth | 3 | not out | 23 |
| Lieut Marsh c and b Ward | 1 | b Ward | 8 |
| Mr Dawson, l b w b Heldreth | 4 | b Ward | 0 |
| Mr F St George Gratwicke l-b-w b Heldreth | 3 | b Ward | 12 |
| Capt MacDonald b Roberts | 8 | c Stevenson b Ward | 11 |
| Mr R Fischer run out | 0 | b and c Ward | 6 |
| Lieut Hamilton not out | 22 | b Ward | 13 |
| Commander Wilson c Roberts b Stevenson | 5 | b Stevenson | 6 |
| Extras | 4 | Extra | 4 |
| Total | 70 | Total | 80 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | 1st Innings. O | R | W | 2nd Innings. O | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Heldreth | 14 | 29 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 0 |
| Mr Ward | 16 | 29 | 4 | 13·4 | 18 | 7 |
| Mr Stevenson | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 32 | 3 |
| Mr Roberts | 3 | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |

### HINDUS vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A cricket match between Bombay Hindus and Poona Gymkhana was played to-day. The visitors batted first and made a grand stand up to tiffin and made 120 runs. They raised the score to 326 playing up to 5 o'clock and were all out. The Gymkhana put nearly the whole team for bowling. The match will be resumed to-morrow. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY HINDUS.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Agashe, b Greig | 6 |
| Mr. O. K. Telang, c Stevens b Greig | 21 |
| Mr G. Banda, b Greig | 6 |
| Mr. Talpade, b Greig | 16 |
| Mr. Baloo, c Thew, b Greig | 21 |
| Mr. C. V. Mehta, b Hartley | 80 |
| Mr. K. A. Date, not out | 118 |
| Mr. Dhargatker, b Greig | 25 |
| Mr. Purshotum, b Greig | 7 |
| Mr. D. C. Khote, b Butler | 2 |
| Mr. Thakur, l-b-w, Greig | 2 |
| Extras | 22 |
| Total | 326 |

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Greig, not out | 35 |
| Mr. Hartley, b Banoo | 0 |
| Hon'ble Butler l-b-w, Bal | 5 |
| Major Leslie, c Baloo, b Mehta | 0 |
| Total | 41 |

## THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

### THE PARSEE TEAM.

The following ten gentlemen have been selected by the Parsee Presidency Match Committee to play for the Parsees against the Presidency XI, at Bombay:—Dr. M. E. Pavri (Captain) Messrs. A. H. Mehta, M. D. Balsara, D. D. Kanga, H. D. Kanga, D. Raja, (Senior) R. P. Meherhomji D. C. Daruvala F. Colabawala and N. B. Sacklatwalla. The last place will be filled in later on. Umpire, Mr. R. E. Mody, Honorary Secretary and Scorer Mr. J. M. Divecha.

## A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

At the High Court, appellate side, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the application made by one Pandu Bhiwa, a Police constable in Satara was called on. Mr. F.P.J. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Ramdath Desai, appeared for the accused. It appears that accused and another constable named Sultan Dhondi were ordered to escort a prisoner from Patan to Malhar peth. They had to halt on the way, and as night fell they requested the Chief Constable to give them additional escort. The Chief Constable directed accused's fellow-constable to go to the bunglow and procure two constables from there. While Sultan was thus absent the accused was sitting alone on the "Ota" of a house with the prisoner holding a rope which was tied round his (prisoner's) arm. It appears the prisoner gave a push to the accused and threw him down the verandah and he escaped in the dark. On these facts the accused was put on his trial, and was convicted by Mr. Barlee under Sec. 225 for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape from his lawful custody, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that he was armed with a gun, that the handcuff which was on the prisoner was loose, and accused knowing that it was so, was bound to take greater care. Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, set aside the conviction and ordered the accused to be discharged.

## PASSENGERS BY THE CALEDONIEN.

The following is the list of passengers per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien expected to arrive in Bombay from Marseilles on Saturday at 5 p. m. The vessel will go direct to the Victoria Dock No. 3 Berth:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Cobham H W | Mr Mehta |
| FOR MELBOURNE | |
| Mr S Pallonjee | Miss Olga Clausen |
| FOR SYDNEY | |
| Mr J M Cawasji | Dr P Web |
| Captain Q K Hudson | Mr and Mrs Deleschuze |
| Mr E Lightfield | Mr Lamergand and family |
| Mr Noronha | Mr Wattel |
| Mr R M Mehta | Mrs Madden |
| Mr D A Thyss | Miss Madden |
| Mr Gubbay | Miss Ruxburgh |
| Mr Amode Khan | Miss C de Pommerait |
| Mr Amode Salay | Miss L de Pommerait |
| Mrs Claussen | Mr and Mrs Luccioroli |
| FOR NOUMEA | |
| Mr N G Mathews | Mr Marcel Devamlez |
| Mr E Supi | Mrs Avelot |
| Mr J C Joyce | |

## POONA 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

### HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

The Summer Plate—1 Mile—Loch Chiveden 10 12, Tubal Cain 10 0, Progredior 9 11, Harpist 9 5, Du'cimer 9 4, Surtaj 11 ate Miles 9 1, Childs Guide 12, Blue Blood 8 11, Glen Albyn 8 10, Thomond 8 8, Riverside 11 8 6, Prestwick 7 10, Planet 7 6, Firecracker 7 5, Spark 6 12, Fitzeros 8 2 and Min 6 0.

The Desert Handicap—1 Mile—Gallant 9 10, Narunjee 9 7, Talisman 8 7, Seagull 8 3, Precious 8 2, Avatar 8 0, Bendigo 7 12, Borderer 7 9, Young Kohincor 7 8, Faithful 7 5, Smasher 7 4, St Gatien 7 3, Duldul 6 12 and Random 6 3. Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 8 lbs.

The Midget Handicap—5 furlongs—Grey Fox 9 0, Farewell 8 10, Oriental 8 8, Hermit 8 6, Little Joker 8 5, Governor 8 2, Napoleon 8 1, Dispute 8 0, Mooreed 7 12, Euphrates 7 8, Malaser 7 2, Mint 6 12 and Young Gazelle 6 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The Club Plate—5 furlongs—Free Trade 12 0, Tight Lace 11 10 Lady Dean 11 7, Patriolan 11 2, Gladstone 11 1, Filbert 11 0, Lady Jess 10 11, Tam Ring 10 10, Temptress 10 6, Shotsilk 10 5, Faustine 9 13, Richesse 9 8 and Coste 8 10.

The Small Pony Plate—1·2 Mile—La France 9 10, Veera 9 10, Nanette 8 4, Bandicoot 7 13, Don John 7 5, Richesse 7 3 and Haji 6 0.

### HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Summer Plate—Loch Cleveden, Harpist, Min, Fitzeros, Spark.

The Desert Handicap—Gallant and Seagull.

A Maiden Plate—Young Mcsumma.

The Midget Handicar—Young Gazelle, Little Jokee, Mooreed, Napoleon and Hermit.

The Small Pony Plate—Richesse.

The Club Plate—Coste.

## ALLEGED GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

### FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Superintendent Barnett charged Virji Tricum, Kalidas Vithaldas, Lukmidas Virji, Narotam Keshav, Purshotam Pranjivan, Dharamsy Purshotam, and Harakji Keshav, the first, with keeping a common gaming house in Girgaum and with criminal tresspass and the rest with gaming in that house and aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence of tresspass.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the first accused; Mr Setalward, barrister-at-law, appeared for the fifth accused and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the seventh accused.

Narandas Shivji against whom the charge was withdrawn on the first day of the hearing of the case was further examined by Mr. Bowen with respect to the manner in which the game was played. Witness described the game in detail and explained some of the rules under which it was played.

Superintendent Barnett further examined by Mr. Bowen, said the tin box found in the room contained 33 dice including those which witness picked up from the ground. The following day while examining some letters of the accused he came across a false dice. On further examination he found three more false dice. He then questioned an expert in dice and from what he pointed out to the witness he found that the dice were not perfect cubes. The expert cut open a certain dice in his presence and some quicksilver came out of it. Witness experimented with three of the false dice and found that he could throw "five" or "seven" as many times as he liked.

Mr. Stanley O'Keeffe, Inspector of Police, D. Division, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he accompanied Superintendent Barnett and several other police officers to a house in Girgaum Back Road on the night of the 19th July. They approached the house at its back and found the doors and windows closed, but he could hear some voices inside it, as also the rattling of money thrown on the ground. Mr. Barnett found the top portion of a window slightly open and looked through it into the room. Witness also looked through it and saw all the accused sitting down on the ground round a square. Witness then deposed as to the counters, the buttons, the slate and other articles which he saw on the ground. He watched fully fifteen minutes and saw the accused Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 1 throw the dice and place counters in front of them. On one occasion he saw the 7th accused passed a currency note of the size of a ten rupee note to the first accused who gave him a number of counters out of the tin box. Then under orders from Mr. Barnett he broke open the front door with a crow-bar. The police then rushed into the room and the accused fled towards a side door. Witness managed to arrest the first accused just as he was getting into the passage leading to that door. The door could not be easily opened by the accused and they were all brought back and made to sit down in the room. The search then commenced and witness noted down all that was found in the search. Witness was present when a certain dice was cut open on a subsequent day. There was quicksilver in that dice.

Mr. Merwanji Hormasji Modi, one of the executors of the will of the late Mr. N. S Parakh, was then examined by Mr. Bowen. He said he was the managing executor of the estate and the house in Girgaum in which the accused were arrested on the night of the 19th July belonged to the estate. Krishna Devu, witness's "mali's" nephew lived there. The house was included in one of the Improvement Trust Schemes and therefore no one came to occupy it. Neither he nor his co-executors had given permission to any one to occupy the house since May last. He had never seen any of the accused before. Witness made a complaint to Superintendent Barnett in connection with this affair. He had examined the house and found that some damage had been done to the door.

Krisuna Devu, the mali, said on the night in question he went to bed about 8-30 p. m. Late in the night he wanted to come out of his hut in the compound of the bungalow, but found it fastened from outside. Early next morning a policeman came to his hut and took him to the chowky. It was no part of his business to see if the bungalow was closed. He only locked after its compound.

Naorozji Merwanji a dice-maker, said he knew the first and the third accused. He had made dice for the third accused according to samples supplied by him. He could not distinguish genuine dice from false ones. He prepared them according to the samples supplied to him. He made dice loaded with quick silver also. He never made a loaded dice for the third accused.

Some further evidence was recorded in corroboration and the hearing was adjourned.

## HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been reading with interest your just advocacy of the cause of Hindu Cricket and the letters in your columns on the same subject. Within the last few years, Hindu Cricketers have made rapid progress, and the form which they have been showing of late must, sooner or later, make their claims recognised. They have cut a very good figure in first class matches, at least for the last three or four years. But their form this year perhaps surpasses all their records. In the matches that they have played till now, they have not lost one single match. They have displayed excellent form in their matches with the Bombay Gymkhana, the Baronet Club and the Elphinstone Club, which matches were unfortunately drawn for want of time, and they beat the Parsee Gymkhana and the Liberal (Marine) C. C., the return match with the latter ending in a draw. From the Championship table, published by one of your contemporaries, it appears that the Hindu Gymkhana have the first title and it may hope to retain its position till the end of the season. The question has been raised again and again as to whether the Hindus have reached a stage at which their claims to play the Presidency should be considered and to an impartial observer, it cannot but be apparent that their claims are well founded. In spite of all that the outside public may say on the subject, it appears that the authorities in the various Parsee Clubs do acknowledge the merits of the Hindu cricketers as appears from the fact that strong Paree teams are sent by them to play with the Hindu Gymkhana, the teams sometimes including from 5 to 7 players who have at one time or other represented the Parsees in their matches with the Presidency. This is a sure indication of the recognition of their claims. With Baloo and Banda, Telang and Chunilal, Sheshachari and Narayanrao, Pai and Shivlal, Date and Talpade, not to mention a number of other cricketers, whose claims would have to be considered while making the selection the Hindus, can form a team, strong enough to maintain its own against either the Presidency or the Parsees. It is indeed surprising that the authorities connected with the arrraugement of the Presidency matches should have still ignored the claims of Hindu cricketers. May we hope that bearing in mind the great British principle that justice should neither be delayed nor denied, the authorities will without delay do justice to the claims of Hindu cricketers?—Yours, &c.

A LOVER OF CRICKET.

## EURASIANS IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one or two of your past issues, I came across correspondence relating to the employment and prospects of Eurasians in Railway Companies. The attitude taken by Railways, in this behalf, is, it seems, opposed to an enlightened policy. So far as the employment of poorly educated Eurasians is concerned, the policy is rather over-liberal. Eurasian boys, who have hardly passed the 4th or 5th standard are taken on as ticket collectors and are then promoted as Guards and Station Masters. Should a better educated Eurasian join the service, he would in no way, be better off than the poorly educated ticket-nippers or collectors. Where is the need then of higher education? Were an Eurasian boy who has received a Collegiate education to join the service, he would not draw the salaries paid in Government Offices to Superintendents.

In the Bombay Secretariat the starting pay being low and promotion slow, it does not do for an Eurasian to start on a small pay and rise by slow promotion, although in the long run Government service is preferable. What therefore, with low pay and slow promotion, and what with the Railway authorities reserving appointments as preserves for covenated hands, the case of poor Eurasians is peculiarly disheartening. Their case therefore demands sympathetic looking after with a view to improving the status of the community.—Yours &c.,

SPERO MELIORA.


HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are the best, cheapest, and most popular remedies at all seasons, and under all circumstances they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcerations and burns are quickly benefited, and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen checks all tendency to irritation in the bowels and averts diarrhœa and other disorders of the intestines frequently prevailing through the summer and fruit seasons. Heat bumps, blotches, pimples, inflamations of the skin, muscular pains neuralgic affection and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the instructions accompanying every packet.


## TRUSTEES OF AN ISRAELITE SYNAGOGUE.

### ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate Khan Saheb David Solomon and his brother Abraham Solomon, appeared on summonses to answer a charge of defamation preferred against them by Aaron Reuben Pisarkar, a building contractor Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Smethan, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Payne of Messrs Payne and Company, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was the first accused who was, by profession a managing clerk in the the office of a solicitor's firm and who also enjoyed the distinction of a Khan Saheb and a Justice of the Peace, was up to the year 1902 a trustee of the Israelite New Synagogue in Bombay, which office he had occupied for many years. In the year 1902 he was called upon by the members of the Synagogue to render an account of the funds that had come to his hands as such trustee and in respect of which he had rendered no accounts for a period of about ten years before that date. He however refused to render such accounts and in consequence the complainant together with one Reuben Benjamin, Haskel Benjamin and David Samson obtained the sanction of the Advocate General and filed a suit against him to the High Court of Bombay, wherein they prayed for the settlement of a scheme for a declaration that the complainant and the other trustees for the time being of the Synagogue had been properly appointed to act as such trustees and for other consequential relief. On the 16th February 1903 an order was made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell in the suit, appointing Mr. McLead, the Official Assignee an interim receiver of the funds of the Synagogue and restraining the first accused from collecting any moneys on account of the same. On the 4th December 1903 a consent decree was passed in the suit whereby it was declared that the first accused should pay to the Synagogue a sum of money in satisfaction of all moneys due by him and that he should not thereafter be proposed for nor should he be elected to the office of a trustee for the Synagogue. It was further directed by the above decree that a new election of trustees should be held under the supervison of Mr. McLeod. The date for the holding of the said election was fixed for the 3rd July 1904 and the second accused and others were candidates. The day before the election was fixed to take place, a pamphlet, drafted, printed and circulated at the instance of the two accused was distributed not only amongst the members of the particular Synagogue, but also at the gates of several other Synagogues. The pamphlet was in Marathi which was the language of the community to which the parties belonged and styled. "A few Profitable and Private Words with the Subscribers, who have the Right to Vote in the New Synagogue of the Israels." It contained all sorts of filthy statements and insinuations against the complainant. On the same day a handbill also, alleged to have been printed and circulated at the instance of the accused, was issued. It contained defamatory statements regarding the complainant.

After the evidence of the complainant was recorded the case was adjourned.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

A Correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—It seems to me that there are two important factors to be considered in estimating the probable rainfall for any given area. One is, of course, the estimates that can be calculated from the approching monsoon currents viz, what may be called outside conditions. These currents are now well known and traced in many cases from their sources. The Meteorological Department is on their track from the day of their birth, so to speak. Their strengths and courses are all carefully and more or less accurately recorded. There is a second factor that it seems to me is not sufficiently taken into account, except perhaps in one or two favoured places on the Himalayas, and that is what I venture to call "local conditions." Is it not probable that in unknown ways local conditions may affect the incoming monsoon currents with various far-reaching consequences either favourably or otherwise. May not this be the true explanation of the failure of the rains of 1899, the time of the great famine, and also 1900. We all remember that in 1899 the monsoon currents were favourably reported, a good average rainfall was expected; this conclusion being deduced from the strength, etc., of "outside condition." On this the Meteorological Department made their now famous forecast, which was so grievously falsified. It is not quite possible that "local conditions" deflected the incoming monsoon currents in some way yet to be discovered. I have been led to the above conclusions from a consideration of the following facts: (1) The Gonds living here give a very fairly correct guess forecasting the rains so early as January and February, drawing their inferences solely from local conditions then prevailing, such as the number of days and severity of the frost. (We are 2,000 feet above the sea level in the C. P.)—and later on from the flowering of the sal trees. For the last eight years I have observed their forecasts to be very near the truth. Xmas 1895 was the hottest I remember in India—and the Gonds all said unless we have frost soon the rains will fail." So sure were they of this that in June and July, 1895, the larger farmers all refused to make the usual loan of seeds to their labourers, saying they knew the rains would fail and the borrowers would be consequently unable to repay any loans made. The harvest failed, and hence the famine of 1896. (2) How can incoming monsoon current affect the sal, bamboo trees etc, in April and May when the currents do not arrive till much later? Is it not much more likely that they are affected directly by local conditions which in the case above noted were adverse and stronger than the monsoon currents. The flowering of the sal trees that year (1896) was a sight never to be forgotten—the whole of our jungles were one colour the curious olive green of the sal flower. The Gonds say when the sal flowers so profusely the people have all kinds of dysentery—meaning they will be forced by scarcity to eat sal berries, which after a time induce dysentery. (3) The Gonds draw all their conclusions from "local conditions" only, as they know nothing of monsoon currents except when they acually arrive. But do not understand me to imply that "local conditions" are an infallible guide to the rainfall of any given area. I do not for a moment suppose so, but that they must be taken in conjunction with "monsoon current" to obtain a result. It is generally noticed that these hill people are very shy of forecasting the rainfall—(the reason I assume is that as timid, being only guided by "local conditions," in cases where monsoon currents have proved superior to adverse local currents their estimates have been falsified). Be this as it may, I think this double view of the rain question is worth some consideration.

THE Empress of China has ordained, according to a French paper, that a temple shall be built in honor of the officers killed during the Boxer War in 1900. The temple is to cost 160,000 taels. Her Majesty, moreover, calls for money to erect a great temple to the memory of all the high officials who have died in the servive of the Empire.


# SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

## And Tired, Fretted Mothers

### Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

### When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Tortures," etc.

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Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists, 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

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ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give relief from gasping for breath.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of baneful impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of the disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goître or derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine" whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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## PURELY PERSONAL.

SINCE writing and sending to press the article on poor Wilson Barrett which opens this issue, writes T. P. in "M. A. P." I have received the following supplementary notes from my "Green-Room" correspondent: On Thursday morning (he writes) I received a letter from Wilson Barrett's manager, of which the following is an extract: "Playgoers will hear, with sympathetic regret, that Mr. Wilson Barrett is at present confined to his bed. While his illness is not a dangerous one, it is sufficiently serious to necessitate an operation and a subsequent rest of six weeks. Although it has been necessary to cancel the short provincial tour booked prior to his London season, the doctors foresee no reason why Mr. Barrett should not appear, as originally arranged, at the Comedy Theatre, on Thursday, September 1st, in the title-role of his new play, "Lucky Durham." On Friday morning, at one o'clock, in the presence of his only surviving daughter, Miss Barrett, Mrs. and the Rev. Frank Heath (his brother-in-law, Sir Victor Horsley, Sir Thomas Barlow, Mr. Donald Armour (the young American surgeon who performed the operation), and the surgeon's assistant, Mr. White, the great heart of Wilson Barrett, which had given so much of the necessities of life to others, failed him in his most urgent time of need, and left him dead.

POOR Barrett had no idea of the gravity of his malady, and thinking that the operation was for gastric ulcer, looked forward with no feelings of misgiving whatever to starting his London season at the Comedy on the first of September. To the surgeons and physicians he turned and said, a few minute before the chloroforming, "I was to have opened myself on the first of September, and here are you fellows going to open me on the twentieth of July!" "Never mind," answered one of them, "we'll close you up again all right!" The actor smiled, never dreaming for an instant what grim meaning Fate was capable of giving to the words, "close you up." The operation, which was for intestinal obstruction of a very serious character, was in itself a remarkably successful one, and Mr. Armour, who is said to be only twenty-eight years of age, was complimented by the two great physicians present, as well as by the Duke of Portland (a close personal friend of the actors), upon his skill in carrying out what they (Sir Victor Horsley and Sir Thomas Barlow) declared to be the biggest operation of the kind ever performed on the human body. But heart failure, through fatty degeneration, was waiting to turn into melancholy uselessness a brilliant man and a brilliant operation, and within half an hour of the calculated time of the crisis about thirty-six hours after the beginning of the surgeon's work, Barrett sank peacefully and (it is comforting to learn) painlessly to rest.

From a member of the deceased actor's company I received this pathetic message of his death:—"Our dear Wilson Barrett is dead. We are all staggered and miserable beyond words. To us all he was more like the father of a large family than the manager of a large company. Everyone who came to him grew to admire and to love him; and apart from his company, of nearly a hundred, there were more than that number of pensioners (as he called them) dependent upon his sweet charitableness. The operation was itself so successful, and the Guv'nor's regular life had given him such a splendid constitution, that we never dreamed but that he would rally. Our dear chief, like all of us, felt that Lucky Durham, the play upon which he had been at work for years, would give him another long experience of playgoing London's hospitality; and he looked forward to the production at the Comedy with the keenest joy."

BARRETT was a highly imaginative but not a superstitious man, or one likely to ponder in daytime over a dream of the night; but once, after a late discussion at the Garrick on the subject of weird and unaccountable dreams, he communicated to me, with no little uneasiness of manner, a dream he had had in train up to London about his Hampstead house we were then driving to, a charming place not many yards from the mansion where Mary Anderson was living at the time of her Lyceum season. He dreamed that a man stole his house in the night—that he saw the thief running off with it on his shoulder, the "stolen article" having shrunk into the size of a doll's house for the purpose, which was just the most natural thing in the world for a desirable family residence to do—in a dream.

THE actor, for some reason or other, seemed strangely troubled by the dream. Perhaps it was the time when he was losing one of the many fortunes he made, and he regarded the whole thing as ominous. Anyhow—it may seem absurd to say so—he appeared to be greatly relieved when he arrived at his house and found it all safe and sound. But I think it was only a fortnight after his dream that while he was away by the sea with his family some thieves in shirt sleeves and green baize aprons drove up to his house in broad daylight with a large covered van and making a few journeys of their job carried away the entire contents curtains and all; What about my dream now? was the P.S. of a note I received from him a day or two after the robbery.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE is just celebrating the fortieth anniversary of his call to the Bar at a dinner in his honour by the Hardwick Society. He often thinks of his first election experience, which occurred at Bath. An eloquent and convincing speech was delivered by a stranger, who was apparently a working man. The chairman of the gathering patronised the orator in pompous tones and pointed out to the working people present the very great advantages of education. The speech was a great help to the political party to which young Edward Clarke belonged and the ex-Solicitor-General has had many a good-humoured laugh at the expense of the old Tory chairman, who imagined that the brilliant young lawyer was a hewer of wood or drawer of water.

BY-THE-WAY, that was a delightful river-concert arranged by Sir Edward for his house-party up river the other week, at "Thorncott," near Staines. Mr. Willard was in charge of the music, and acquitted himself admirably, his bright particular stars being Master Charles Coals, first treble of the Chapel Royal Savoy, and that fine tenor, Mr. Frederick Blamey, who received the personal congratulations of Sir Edward.

MR. William Waldorf Astor has been receiving plenty of congratulations on his daughter's engagement to Captain Spender Clay, an ex-Life Guardsman, who draws the snug little income of £20,000 a year, or thereabouts, from the shares in Bass's brewery bequeathed to him by his father. The American millionaire—though it is perhaps incorrect so to style him, as he was naturalised a British subject three or four years ago—tells his friends that it is quite a relief to his mind to be able to accept their good wishes on his daughter's approaching marriage as ever since that charming young lady made her appearance in Society his life has been spent in denying that she was affianced to the numerous dukes, marquises and other unattached peers of lower degree to whom rumour has constantly assigned her in prospective matrimony.

MR. Astor, who is, by the way, cousin (not brother as has been erroneously stated) to Mr. John Jacob Astor, and joint founder with him of the great Waldorf Astoria Hotel, which is perhaps the most luxurious (and expensive) caravanserai in the civilized world, is a man of culture and wide reading as well as financial ability, and has a pretty sense of humour of his own. Many of his friends "from the other side" have enjoyed his hospitality at Cliveden, the lovely riverside residence which he bought from the late Duke of Westminster. "How much of this do you own?" asked one of these Transatlantic visitors of his host, as they stood on the wooded height above the house drinking in the matchless view. The only land appertaining to Cliveden is, of course, the garden in which it stands but Mr. Astor could not resist the joke. Waving his hand vaguely towards the seven counties over which the prospect is said to extend, "All," he solemnly said, "all that you see is mine!"

CARDINAL Vincenzo Vannutelli, who on his return from Armagh will visit Oxford and be the guest of various Catholic families in England is well known to British and American residents in Rome. He belongs somewhat to the class known as tea party Cardinals inasmuch as his tall imposing figure in its scarlet and black robes is frequently to be seen at dinners receptions and afternoon at homes. He is, moreover, not at all averse from a quiet game of bridge and plays it at the weekly bridge parties given by Mrs. McNutt whose husband one of the Papal Chamberlains is now a member of the Cardinals suite. Cardinal Vannutelli speaks French fluently and is possessed of eminently gracious manners.

SIR Andrew Shield, London's most patronised physician gets telegram summoning him regardless of cost to a far-away nook in Wales. At very great inconvenience to himself, and at the risk of life or health to some of his patients, he obeys the call. He reaches a house miles away from any railway station and is welcomed by a woman of bewitching beauty. She calmly tells him she is his patient, that she is in the best of health, but that she needs "worldly advice." Such is the situation with which a reader is confronted in the opening chapters of Miss Winfred Graham's new book Mayfair (F. V. White and Co.

A TIFLIS correspondent wrote to the "Memorial Diplomatique" that the appearance of cholera in Persia was due to the culpable negligence of the Turkish officials employed at the quarantine stations on the Turco-Persian frontier. These officials allowed infected merchandise from Bagdad to pass into the Persian province of Lermanchah. In spite of the comprehensive sanitary measures adopted by the Government, the scourge spread to the capital where it claimed hundreds of victims daily. Many of the rich quitted Teheran.


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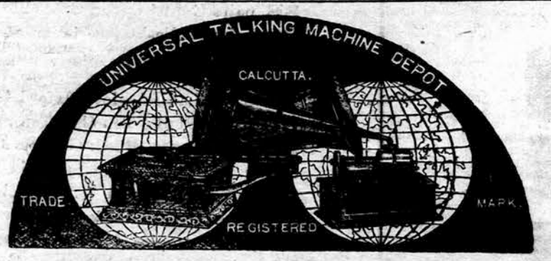


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## The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and, drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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| 17 | Kit bags, 24 inches ... ... ... ... do. | 30 | 10 | 21 | 0 |
| 3 | Kit bags, 22 inches ... ... ... .... do. | 26 | 12 | 17 | 10 |
| 11 | Kit bags, 20 inches ... ... ... ... do. | 22 | 12 | 14 | 10 |
| 7 | Kit bags, 18 inches ... ... ... ... do. | 20 | 4 | 13 | 0 |
| 2 | Brief bags, 24 inches ... ... ... ... do. | 15 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 5 | Brief bags, 18 inches ... ... ... ... do. | 11 | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| 4 | Brief bags, 16 inches ... ... ... ... do. | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 | Brief bags, 14 inches ... ... ... ... do. | 8 | 12 | 7 | 0 |
| 4 | Gladstone bags, 18 inches ... ... ... do. | 19 | 0 | 11 | 4 |
| 2 | Half Gladstone bags, 22 inches ... ... do. | 17 | 0 | 9 | 12 |
| 1 | Gladstone bag fitted, 24 inches ... ... do. | 50 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| 1 | Dressing case fitted, 20 inches ... ... do. | 70 | 0 | 41 | 0 |
| 1 | Hat box, .... .... .... ... ... do. | 15 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 2 | Ladies Brief bags fitted, .... ... ... do. | 32 | 8 | 23 | 4 |
| 2 | Half Gladstone bags, 20 inches ... ... do. | 15 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
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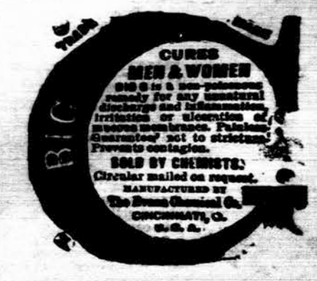



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# FURTHER REDUTIONS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

## WATCHES, SOAP, STATIONERY &c.

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| 48 | "Success" Watches, bold numerals and perfect timekeepers | 4-8 | 3-8 |
| 48 | Chronographic Stop Watches, nickel or gilt cases ... ... | 7-12 | 5-14 |
| 250 | "Mentor" Lever Watches, Ansonia Co.'s reliable make... | 5-0 | 3-15 |
| 40 | "Watt" Lever Watches,stem winding, chased on back ... | 4-12 | 3-15 |
| 80 | "Army & Navy" Watches, most reliable and well known | 7-8 | 5-15 |
| 50 | Boxes Colgate's Caprice Soap, per box of 3 cakes ... | 1-2 | 0-12 |
| 100 | Boxes "Wild Violet" Toilet Soap, per box of 3 cakes ... | 1-0 | 0-11 |
| 70 | Boxes W. L. & Co.'s Velvet Soap, per box of 3 cakes ... | 1-0 | 0-11 |
| 50 | Boxes Cuticura Skin Soap, per box of 3 cakes ... ... | 2-10 | 1-14 |
| 50 | Boxes "Red Cross" Medicated Soap, per box of 3 cakes | 0-7 | 0-5 |
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| 18 | Cambric Blouses, in pink and blue only, Rs. 5-4.... ... | Rs. | 2-15 |
| 12 | White Cambric Skirts with tucked fronts, Rs. 2-12 ... | Re. | 1-4 |
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| 32 | Boys' Holland and Butcher Blue Overalls, Rs. 2-12 ... | Re. | 1-12 |
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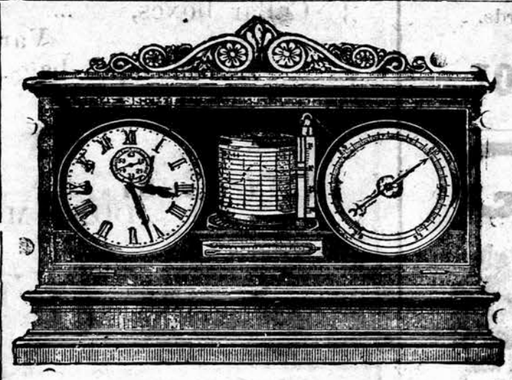

# THE BAROGRAPH.
OR
## SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER,

OF SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY. RS. 565 ADJUSTED & TIMED.

Dimensions: Height 21½ in., Width 27½ in.

### REGISTERS THE SLIGHTEST VARIATION IN PRESSURE.

This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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The most sensitive Instrument on the market for the accurate registration of the slightest passing change.

As illustrated, or with visible escapement, solid oak frame, rope pattern. Enamelled dial.
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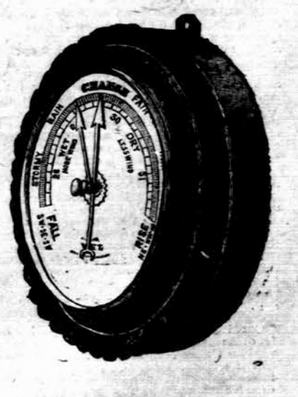

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